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M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1874. NO. 265.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

THE RESIGNED MINISTERS REPLACED—DEBATE ON CONSTITUTIONAL BILLS POSTPONED TO THURSDAY.

PARIS, July 20.—In the Assembly to-day, General De Cissey, Minister of War and Vice President of the Council, announced that Baron De Chabraud La Tour had been appointed Minister of the Interior, and M. Mathieu Bodet, Minister of Finance. He further stated that the Cabinet as now organized had not had sufficient time to agree upon its policy, and moved a postponement of the Constitutional debate until Thursday, which was agreed to.

PARIS, July 20.—The new ministerial appointments are considered a blow to the Bonapartists, who are now without a representative in the Cabinet. In the Assembly, next Thursday, Chaugarnier will move the further postponement of the debate on the Constitutional bill until January, 1875. On this question the Ministry will remain neutral. The Left will oppose the motion. It is the general impression that the appointment of Chabraud La Tour is only temporary, and that the Ministry will be finally rearranged after the vote on the Constitutional bill. The disorganization of the Right is increasing.

LATEST VIA LONDON.

LONDON, July 21.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch says it is expected that the Government will inform the Assembly, on Thursday, that it does not consider that the rejection of either Ventavon's or Periere's bill, or both, should involve a dissolution. This announcement will probably cause the rejection of Pereire's bill by about forty majority. The Assembly will then vote the Budget and adjourn.

Cornelius Dewitt, son-in-law of M. Guizot, has been appointed Under Secretary of the new Minister of the Interior. Both are Protestants. M. Chabraud La Tour is a strong Orleanist and a personal friend of the Princes.

PERSONAL.

Napoleon Lannes, Duke of Montebello, has died, aged seventy-three. Jules Favre has married an Alsatian refugee. Prince Jerome Napoleon has arrived in Paris.

England.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL COMING.

LONDON, July 20.—Hon. Marshall Jewell American Minister at St. Petersburg, left that city yesterday on his return to the United States to assume the duties of Postmaster General. He will sail from Liverpool on the first of August.

A GRANT FOR PRINCE LEOPOLD.

LONDON, July 20.—The Queen sent a message to Parliament to-day, asking for a grant for Prince Leopold, who attained his majority on the 7th of April last. The message will be considered in the House of Commons on Thursday.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 20.—Count Schouvoloff has been appointed Ambassador of Russia to England.

Spain.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, July 20.—A proclamation has been issued supplementary to the decree establishing a state of siege. It declares that charges of sedition or conspiracy against the State shall be tried by court martial, and persons convicted of interfering with the operation of railways and telegraphs shall suffer death.

SURRENDER OF CUENCA CONFIRMED.

LONDON, July 20.—A Carlist telegram from Bayonne declares that Don Alphonso entered Cuenca on the 16th instant and levied a contribution of thirty-two thousand pounds sterling. Two thousand of the garrison fell prisoners into his hands.

Germany.

HOUSES OF ULTRAMONTANES SEARCHED.

BERLIN, July 20.—The police, in accordance with a telegram from Kissingen, have searched the house of M. Cremen, editor of the *Germania*, and other Ultramontanes, and seized a number of documents.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—Steamships Holsatia, Darian and Brittannic, from New York, and Caspian, from Quebec, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 20.—Steamship Parthia, from Boston, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 20, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝@92¾; for account 92⅝@92¾. 5-20's, '65, 104¾; do '67, 105¾; 10-40's, 105¾; new 5's, 103¾. New York Central 92; Erie 36¾; do. preferred 47¾. Tallow 41s.

PARIS, July 20.—Rentes 61 francs 15½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 8⅝@8¾d.; Orleans 8¾d. Sales of 12,000 bales; American 7,500; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 37s. Cheese 58s.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Ex-Attorney General of Manitoba Cruelly Beaten in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 20.—Ex-Attorney General Clarke, of Manitoba, was last evening struck twice in the head with a slung-shot, in front of the Metropolitan Hotel, by some unknown person, who escaped. This morning, as Clarke was leaving for the East, he was set upon by crowds of ruffians of Minneapolis, headed by Mike Hay, Chief of Police of that city, who beat and kicked Clarke savagely, and but for the interference of two of our citizens would doubtless have killed him. Clarke was taken into a car and left on the train, but, it is feared, dangerously hurt, owing to poor health. Hay was arrested and held for trial. He is one of the Minneapolis party who were imprisoned last year for an alleged attempt to kidnap Lord Gordon, and his murderous attack on Clarke is in revenge for his action as public prosecutor in that affair.

LATER.—ST. PAUL, July 20.—On the arrival of the train at Hudson, a surgeon examined the General and reported that one of his ribs was broken and that he had received other severe injuries. Gen. Clarke refused to leave the train, and, after having his wounds dressed, proceeded on his journey. Fears are entertained of a serious result, as he has had a hemorrhage yesterday morning and is in a delicate state of health. Alderman Glenn, of Minneapolis, was one of the backers of Hay in the assault, and will proably be arrested. The other assailants have not been identified. The feeling in this city is very bitter against the perpetrators of this brutal and unjustifiable outrage, and the police authorities are severely blamed for neglecting to protect Clarke after the assault on him last evening.

Suicide of a Respected Young Lady.

FORT WAYNE, July 20.—Mary J. Dayrinon, a highly respected young woman, eighteen years of age, committed suicide at Forest Grove, a village about ten miles west of this place, last Saturday. The cause is unknown, but it is supposed she had some trouble with a young man whom she intended to marry.

A Philadelphia Infernal Machine—Timely Discovery and Nobody Hurt.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—On Saturday information was received by the detective force that Mrs Charles O. Herring, wife of a carpet dealer, corner of Second and South streets, received an infernal machine containing three pounds of powder. A note accompanied the box stating that it contained some newly patented articles. The circumstances being deemed suspicious, the box was carefully opened without accident, the entire family standing around it at the time. The box, which was one foot long and eight inches wide, was filled with powder, on the top of which, run through holes in a strip, were about fifty matches with heads arranged to almost touch a sliding lid which was covered with sandpaper. If the box had not been cautiously opened, an explosion would have occurred, injuring and probably causing the death of the entire family. Edward Wagner, a son-in-law, was arrested to-day on suspicion. Mr. Herring is father-in-law of Shusterichter, who murdered his wife last fall and then committed suicide.

Man Lynched in Indiana for Larceny.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 20.—The *Journal* has private advices from Orange county, saying that a half-witted fellow, who was addicted to petty thieving, was taken from the custody of a constable and hung about five miles from French Lick Springs this morning. He was under arrest for petty larceny when lynched by between twenty and thirty men. His name could not be learned.

Atrocious Murder in Maryland by two Negroes—One Arrested.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—On Saturday night, in Talbot county, Maryland, a Mr. Witman and wife, shortly after leaving a store, were attacked in the woods by two negroes, named George Wheeler and Heinz. Mrs. Witman was killed by a blow from a club, and her husband was dangerously wounded and knocked senseless on the ground. Witman, on recovering, gave the alarm and the people in the neighborhood turned out and, on Sunday morning, discovered Wheeler, who had attempted suicide by partially cutting his throat. Wheeler was saved from being lynched only by the determination of the officers. He confessed his crime. His accomplice is still at large.

FIRE RECORD.

Ingersoll, Ont.—$50,000.

INGERSOLL, Ontario, July 20.—Fifteen buildings were burned here last night. Loss, fifty thousand dollars.

TILTON'S THUNDERBOLT.

He Appears Before the Committee and Reads His Statement---The Committee Decline to Make it Public---Tilton Declares it Unanswerable.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Mr. Tilton appeared before the Tilton Investigating Committee and read his statement. At half-past twelve, this morning, Tilton, who had been reading his statement carefully and deliberately to the Committee left Dr. Starrs' residence, accompanied by his friend, Mr. Frank Moulton.

A score of eager reporters gathered around Mr. Tilton as he emerged from the residence of Dr. Starrs, and eagerly inquired for news. He said "I have nothing to say, except that I have made my statement and that I think it is unanswerable."

In reply to a question as to whether his statement could be obtained, he said the Committee had agreed that nothing should be made public as yet. He then drove off with his friend Moulton.

The Committee refused, in the most decided manner, to give any information whatever. They said Mr. Tilton's statements had been made, but there were other witnesses to be heard from, and the time had not yet arrived to give anything to the public.

Chicago Takes Precautions.

CHICAGO, July 20.—At a meeting of the common council an ordinance was passed making the fire limits and the corporation limits coextensive. The resolutions looking towards protection against fire at the meeting in McCormick hall Saturday night, were referred to a committee, and will be acted on at a future meeting.

FROM NEW CASTLE, PA.

Business Brisk—The March of Improvement—Base Ball News—Band of Hope Picnic—Ladies Take a Hand at Base Ball—The Temperance Cause—Political Pickings, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., July 20, 1874.

Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the past few weeks, and the fact that our farmer friends are busy harvesting, business has been very fair in this place. In fact, no town in either the Shenango or Mahoning Valleys can show one-half the improvements that are now being made in New Castle. There is no end to the new residences that are being built in every portion of the city, while the neat business blocks that are rapidly approaching completion, all go to show that the future prosperity of New Castle is a settled fact.

"OUR NATIONAL CURSE,"

or "our national curse," as some of our older citizens, who seem to forget that they were ever young, call it, has many votaries in our midst. A printers' nine was organized last week, and they are already engaged to play a match game with the lawyers' nine on next Saturday. The Neshannock B. B. C., which was organized early in the season, is comprised of a lot of lads under twenty-one years. They have played a number of match games, never failing to come off victorious. Their last contest was with the Resolute club of Edenburg, on Saturday afternoon last, which resulted in a victory for the Neshannock boys by a score of 12 to 7. The Rough and Ready club of Beaver came here on the 4th "to learn the New Castle boys how to play ball," but were very much astonished at the close of the game to find that the score stood, R. and R., 2; Neshannock, 52.

THE BAND OF HOPE,

a temperance organization composed of young folks under the age of seventeen, had a picnic on Thursday last, which was, from all accounts, a very pleasant affair. The day was passed in swinging, croquet and ball playing, etc. A game of base ball was played, the players, with the exception of one young gentleman on each side, being ladies. The lady pitcher of one of the clubs was so used up with her laborious position as to be unable to get out of bed the next day.

The Women's Temperance League of this city, while making no pharisaical parade of their doings, are making strenuous efforts to bring all venders of intoxicating drinks to justice. They were very successful at the last term of court, and, judging from present appearances, will be the means of furnishing judges, lawyers and tipstaves with plenty to do at the September term. The officers of the Frohsian Singing Society have been returned for selling beer at the dedication of their new hall.

Political matters are warming up already. The Republican county committee will meet on Saturday next to fix a time for making nominations. It is predicted by the knowing ones that the primary elections will be held early in September. It is astonishing how many people there are willing to give up their own business and serve the county in an official capacity. Every position to be filled this fall, "from the least unto the greatest," is eagerly sought after. A desperate effort is being made by the opponents of local option to defeat the re-nomination of Dr. Morgan for the Legislature. The Doctor is an earnest temperance man, as well as an earnest Republican. He has served one winter in the Legislature, and I am free to say that a more faithful representative cannot be found in the ranks of either party. This county gave a large majority against license, and to allow the defeat of Dr. Morgan would be outrageous. The opponents of the local option law very well know that on a square issue they would be overwhelmingly defeated, hence it is necessary to resort to stratagem in order to secure the nomination of their choice for the Legislature. To secure the defeat of Dr. M., the liquor men are quietly supporting a candidate who openly professes to be a temperance man, while secretly he is the very opposite. If the temperance portion of the Republican party but do their duty, Dr. Morgan will be nominated by a large majority, and on his election in November there will not be a shadow of doubt, as the temperance Democrats (and they are not a few) will willingly vote for him in consideration of his noble stand last winter for the cause of temperance.

The Democracy will make no move in political matters until after the Republican nominations are made. Should both candidates on the Republican ticket for the Legislature be avowed temperance men, they will, in order to catch dissatisfied Republicans, select "carry-water-on-both-shoulders" candidates, hoping by this means to elect that portion of their ticket.

COAL CITY.

FROM JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Business Improving—The Miners Go to Work—Installation of a Pastor—Picnics, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., July 20, 1874.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

SIR: I am glad that I can communicate to you that our town has once more livened up, and every person seems to be on the move. Business men have a cheerful word and a smile for every one they meet. The Cambria Iron Company have started up their mills, and are running them to their full capacity. The miners, some five hundred in number, accepted the Company's terms on Saturday, and handed in their charter, thus disconnecting themselves with an organization that has cost many of them a considerable sum of money during the past four months. The Company have plenty of orders, and we are anticipating a lively trade this fall.

The new and worthy minister, Rev. D. A. Miller, of the Presbyterian church, was installed as pastor of that congregation yesterday.

A grand picnic was given on Saturday by a number of the members of the Methodist Episcopal church. At nine o'clock buggies and carriages could have been seen in procession, headed by their popular pastor, Rev. H. C. Beaconi, wending their way to the grove. A grand time was had. Toasts of lemonade and coffee were the order of the day. One was proposed by Gen. J. Lane in honor of the recent Sunday school victory achieved.

The High School Literary Society expect to hold their annual picnic on the 23d of this month. Over two hundred invitations are given out.

Quite a number of Pittsburgh folks are here, enjoying the mountain air. C.

A CAREFUL comparison has been made by a correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, touching the average salaries paid to teachers in various cities and States. The result reached is that among other cities New York pays the highest average salaries ($1,084,) and Bangor, Me., the lowest ($355.) As between certain States the corporation average runs thus:

States.	Number of teachers.	Total amount of salary.	Teachers' average per annum.
Indiana	11,826	$2,761,633	$242
Iowa	14,070	2,912,490	207
Maine	2,670	253,638	112
New York	28,217	6,406,692	231
Ohio	21,838	7,000,000	323
Pennsylvania	20,097	8,814,869	237
Illinois	20,704	4,473,519	215
Wisconsin	9,304	1,302,305	140

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

OUR MILITARY STRENGTH.

Twenty-nine Thousand Six Hundred and Forty-six Men.

Whither the Brave Host are Scattered.

Active Transfer of Registered Bonds.

LARGE INVESTMENTS MADE BY FOREIGNERS.

No Answer to Sheridan's Request to Whip the Indians.

Appointments in the Treasurer's Office.

Secretary Bristow to Look into the Division of Captured and Abandoned Property.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1874.

Strength and Location of the Army.

In view of the recent legislation of Congress, reducing the army to a mere shadow, and the Indian outbreaks constantly occurring along our extended frontier, it becomes a matter of importance to know what disposition has been made of the military forces of the United States, and also to show what proportion are in the Indian country, in the Southern States, on the Seaboard and on the Canadian and Mexican frontiers.

The following is an abstract of the return of troops and their location on June 30, 1874:

First Cavalry, 829 men—California, Oregon, Missouri, Idaho, Washington Territory and Nevada.

Second Cavalry, 880 men—Forts Sanders and Laramie, Camps Brown and Stambaugh, Wyoming Territory and Fort Ellis, Montana.

Third Cavalry, 953 men—Fort D. A. Russell, Spotted Tail Agency, Fort Fetterman, Camp Robinson, Sydney Barracks and Fort McPherson, Nebraska.

Fourth Cavalry, 760 men—Texas.

Fifth Cavalry, 908 men—Department of the Missouri.

Sixth Cavalry, 875 men—Department of Arizona.

Seventh Cavalry, 893 men—Minnesota and Dakota.

Eighth Cavalry, 945 men—New Mexico and Colorado.

Ninth Cavalry, 767 men—Texas.

Tenth Cavalry, 964 men—Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and Coucho, Griffen and Richardson, Texas.

First Artillery, 854 men; second, 675 men; third, 633 men; fourth, 660 men; fifth, 653 men; all on the Seaboard.

First Infantry, 563 men—Department of Dakota.

Second Infantry, 546 men—Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.

Third Infantry, 550 men—Department of the Gulf.

Fourth Infantry, 560 men—Wyoming and Utah.

Fifth Infantry, 591 men—Kansas and Indian Territory.

Sixth Infantry, 561 men—Dakota.

Seventh Infantry—567 men—Montana.

Eighth Infantry, 585 men—Military Division of the Pacific.

Ninth Infantry, 552 men—Nebraska and Wyoming.

Tenth Infantry, 571 men—Texas.

Eleventh Infantry, 550 men—Texas and Indian Territory.

Twelfth Infantry, 567 men—California, Idaho, Nevada and Arizona.

Thirteenth Infantry, 576 men—Utah and Wyoming.

Fourteenth Infantry, 565 men—Wyoming and Nebraska.

Fifteenth Infantry, 591 men—Colorado and New Mexico.

Sixteenth Infantry, 594 men—Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Arkansas.

Seventeenth Infantry, 575 men—Dakota.

Eighteenth Infantry, 486 men—South Carolina and Georgia.

Nineteenth Infantry, Department of the Missouri.

Twentieth Infantry, 515 men—Minnesota and Dakota.

Twenty-first Infantry, 571 men—Washington Territory, Oregon and Idaho.

Twenty-second Infantry, 557 men—Division of the Atlantic.

Twenty-third Infantry, 578 men—Department of the Platte.

Twenty-fourth Infantry, 592 men—Texas.

Twenty-fifth Infantry, 561 men—Texas and Indian Territory.

Engineer Battalion, 337 men—Willett's Point, New York.

Total—29,646 men.

Register Allison at Work.

The Register of the Treasury says that at no time in his experience has there been such an active transfer of registered bonds, and that the business of cancelling the old register and the issuing of new bonds to the purchasers has, of late, grown quite large. It is presumed that the sales have been made by parties who originally bought them for a safe investment of their surplus capital and have been compelled to dispose of them to meet the immediate necessities of business or to cover the losses incident to the stagnation of trade which followed in the wake of the panic of last fall. It is also observed that large investments in registered bonds are being made by foreigners. Last week one batch of seventy-five thousand dollars were transferred to a prominent Cuban.

Shall the Raiding Indians be Punished?

No reply has yet been received at Army Headquarters to the request of General Sheridan for authority to pursue the raiding Indians upon their reservations and forcibly take possession of the property plundered from the whites. It is now the opinion at headquarters that the Indian Bureau will send no answer, but that the Indians will be permitted to enjoy undisturbed possession of their blood-bought spoils.

Division of Captured and Abandoned Property.

Secretary Bristow will soon turn his attention to the Division of Captured and Abandoned Property. This Division is financially of more importance than the Alabama Claims Commission; for while the latter has fifteen millions to distribute, the former has between twenty and thirty millions. Nearly all the money subject to the action of this Division is due to Southern claimants for cotton. Agents complain that, after they have perfected their cases, as suggested by the officers of the Division, and have furnished all the proofs demanded, they are told at the last moment that other proofs must be forthcoming, and are thus kept in a continual state of suspense.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1874.

THE PRESIDENT SENDS FOR SECRETARY BRISTOW.

President Grant has sent a telegram to the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting the latter to meet him at Long Branch Thursday next for the purpose of consulting upon official business.

GENERAL SPINNER'S APPOINTMENTS.

General Spinner has designated Wm. Beherens for Chief Clerk of the Treasurer's office. Jas. Gilhilan has accepted the position of Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department.

MEXICO.

Fourth of July Dinner at the Capital---The President and Cabinet Attend---Growth of Protestantism.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 14th, via Havana.—A banquet was given on the 4th inst. in honor of American independence. All Americans here were present, and the dinner was also attended by President Lerdo de Tejada, the members of the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps and the leading men of the country and the press. Minister Foster presided. The Declaration of Independence was read, patriotic poems recited and cordial toasts exchanged.

There are now ninety-eight Protestant churches in Mexico. Five years ago there were less than six.

EVANSVILLE.

Destructive Storm --- Warehouse Blown Down---National Hall and a Bridge Unroofed---Telegraph Lines Prostrated.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 20.—A severe storm of wind and rain passed over the city to-day, blew down R. W. Marlin & Co.'s tobacco warehouse, unroofed National Hall and blew the top from one of the bridges over Pigeon Creek in the lower part of the city. No other serious damage was done. Telegraph lines to the South and West went down with the bridges.

SARATOGA.

The College Foot Races --- Bennett's Prizes for Running, Leaping and Walking ---The Pleasantest Feature of the Week.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 20.—The college foot races came off this afternoon, at Glen Mitchell. A large concourse of people was present. It is pronounced the most interesting affair of regatta week.

The first race, a one mile running race, was won by E. Capeland, of Cornell, in 4 minutes, 8½ seconds. The second prize was won by J. H. Vandementer, of Princeton, in 5 minutes, 12 seconds; the third by S. A. Reed, of Columbia, in 5 minutes, 14¾ seconds.

The second race, a hundred yards running race, was won by A. B. Nevin, of Yale, in 10½ seconds. The second prize was won by J. B. Potter, of Cornell, in 10¾ seconds.

The third race, a three mile running race, was won by W. H. Downes, of Wesleyan, in 18 minutes, 17¾ seconds. The second prize was won by J. T. Goodwin, of Columbia, in 18 minutes, 44¾ seconds.

The fourth race, a hurdle running race of one hundred and twenty yards, hurdles twelve yards apart and forty-two inches high, was won by C. Maxwell, of Yale, in 20½ seconds, he beating A. Marquand, of Princeton, by three feet. A. L. Rives, of Harvard, finished about two feet in the rear of Marquand.

The fifth race, a seven mile walking match, was won by J. E. Eustis, of Wesleyan, in 71 minutes; C. H. Hubbell, of Williams, second, in 72 minutes 27¼ seconds; E. Price, of Columbia, third.

Wm. Blaikie, of New York, was the referee.

The prizes were very handsome, and were given by James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*.

THE REGATTA.

SARATOGA, July 20.—The Williams college crew have pretty nearly established their claim to fourth place in the race, instead of Dartmouth. The Williams boat was awarded the fourth prize by the judges, but Dartmouth disputed the claim.

THE BOSTON BOY MURDERER.

He Confesses to Killing the Girl Curran---Horrible Details of the Butchery

BOSTON, July 20.—Jesse R. Pomeroy made a full confession of the murder of Katy Curran to Chief of Police Savage, to-day, which he read at the Coroner's inquest. It was in the following words:

"I opened my mother's store on the morning of March 18th, at half-past nine. The Curran girl came in for papers. I told her there was a store down stairs. She went down to about the middle of the cellar and stood facing Broadway. I followed her, put my hand about her mouth, my hand over her mouth and, with my knife in my right hand, cut her throat. I then dragged her to and behind the water closet, laying her head furthermost up the place, and put some stones and ashes on the body. I took the ashes from a box in the cellar. I sent a boy to Hovt & Lawrence's store, near by, and bought the knife a week before, for twenty-five cents. The knife was taken from me when I was arrested. When I was in the cellar I heard my brother at the inside door, which I had locked after the girl came in. I ran up stairs and found him going towards the cellar, in Mitchell's part. He came back. My mother and brother never knew anything about the affair. I forgot to tell you that I washed my hands and knife, which were bloody, at the water pipe."

Chief Savage also exhibited to the jury a plan of the cellar, which the boy drew from memory, that was remarkably well executed and very correct. Mrs. Curran, the mother of the murdered girl, was the only other witness examined.

THE INDIANS.

Arrapahoes Defeated in Washington Territory--Comanches on the War Path---General Uprising Predicted.

A telegram has been received at General Sheridan's headquarters from Lieutenant Ornstead, dated Washington Territory, July 16th, announcing the defeat of the Arrapahoes by Captain Bates. Twenty-five Indians were killed by actual count, while the loss to the troops was small.

Information from Fort Sill is received, to the effect that large numbers of Comanches are on the war path and have had several bloody engagements with the United States soldiers. Old Indian traders predict a general uprising. The barbarities of the Indians seemed unrestrained, and great alarm is felt in the whole Indian territory.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1874.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England and the Middle States, partly cloudy weather will prevail, with local rains, southwest to northwest winds, falling temperature and rising barometer. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy weather and rain near the coast, with east to south winds, stationary or rising temperature and slight changes in the barometer. For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, partly cloudy and warm weather, rain north of Kentucky, light variable winds and falling, followed by rising barometer. For the Lower Lake region partly cloudy weather, no temperature, variable winds and rising barometer. For the Upper Lake region and the Northwest partly cloudy weather and light rains, with northeast winds, shifting to southerly, rising temperature and falling barometer.

Midnight Bulletin.

JULY 20, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	30.09	82	E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.09	78	W.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	30.09	75	N.	Threatg.
Peoria	30.09	69	N. E.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	29.98	82	S.	Clear.
Louisville	30.09	78	S. E.	Fair.
Memphis	30.10	84	.....	Fair.
Nashville	30.08	86	.....	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	30.06	74	N.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	30.10	86	S. E.	Fair.
St. Louis	30.06	83	W.	Fair.
St. Paul	30.10	66	N. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.14	82	.....	Clear.
Yankton	30.18	62	E.	Lt. rain.
Fort Gibson	30.05	84	.....	Fair.
La Crosse	30.16	68	N.	Fair.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, JULY 20, 1874.

MULLEN STALKS.

Edward Mullen commenced his walk of 500 miles in six consecutive days at 12:10 this morning, at Barnum's Hipprodome.

COMMISSIONERS OF ARMORIES.

Mayor Havemeyer, a short time ago, removed the Commissioners of Armories and informed Governor Dix of his action, giving reasons therefor. The Governor has declined to confirm the action of the Mayor, and assures him that the reasons assigned for their removal are sufficient for the continuance of the Board, and that the power of removal should only be exercised for grave causes.

UNITED STATES TAXED TO WHIP THE CUBANS.

A dispatch says a gentleman who has just returned from Cuba, where he has resided for the past nine months, states that whenever the Captain General makes an extraordinary levy upon the merchants of Cuba he does not assess small and great, but confines his levy to a few principal houses. These men immediately call a meeting of all the principal houses engaged in exporting to the United States, and they add the amount of the levy to the next invoices of sugar, tobacco, etc., to be shipped to this country.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Base Ball—At Chicago, Philadelphias 6, Chicagos 2.

San Francisco has sent twenty thousand dollars to the Lousiana sufferers.

The stermers Minnesota, from Liverpool, and Goethe, from Hamburg, have arrived at New York.

Harvesting has become general in California. The yield of grain is larger than that of last year.

The Book Trade Convention meets at Put-in-Bay to-day. The indications are favorable to its success.

Thirty houses and barns were wholly or in part destroyed in the parish of St. Augustine, Canada, by the storm of Wednesday.

Ex-Secretary Hugh McCulloch arrived at Fort Wayne last Saturday, to spend a few weeks at his old home. He will be the guest of his two sons residing there.

Mr. G. E. Smith, who erected for the late Prof. Morse the first line of telegraph poles in this country, between Washington and Baltimore, in 1844, died at his residence in Newfield, Me., a few days ago.

The British ship Warrior Queen, in ballast, from New Holland for San Francisco, went ashore Sunday night five miles north of Point Reyes, above the harbor of San Francisco. She will prove a total loss. No lives were lost.

It is apparent that the vast aggregation of ocean steamers at New York has culminated and is declining.

THE DARK AND BLOODY GROUND.

A Pittsburgher in Kentucky—Frankfort and Its Beauties—"Cornecracker" Hospitality—The Crops—The "Star Wid a Tail" and the Drought—Threshing by Steam—Horses—Uncle John Harper's Stock Farm—Racing Celebrities—Alexander's "Presbyterian" Stock—Kentucky Fondness for Sport—Farm Labor and Wages—Deterioration in Property, &c., &c.

LOCUST GROVE, MIDWAY, KY., July 15, 1874.

Kin has been thoughtful enough to keep me well supplied with Pittsburgh and other papers, since I headed a detachment of the University excursionists, to run down from Louisville to see some Woodford county friends.

Midway, as anybody might know from the name, is just *midway* between Frankfort and Lexington, and about fifteen miles from either. It is on a branch of the Short Line Railroad, degraded to *branchhood* by the building of the line that makes from Lagrange directly for Cincinnati. Good ballast, fine coaches, high speed, pleasant officials, and, at this end more particularly, most attractive scenery, made this one of the most enjoyable of all the stages of our tour. The sun was setting as we ran through Frankfort. High hills flank the beautiful city, and the railroad bisects it lengthwise. This side, there is a deep cut running into a tunnel, and a more glowing picture never spread itself before my eyes than that of the wooded avenue, the Capitol square, the grassy and gently curved hills, and the warm tints of the sun's evening drapery away in the background.

Two miles or so, over a turnpike that reminded one of the floor of a ten-pin alley, brought us to the noble old mansion of Locust Grove. It is a great mistake to suppose that the art of making corn-bread, waffles, hominy and beaten biscuit, or the grace of Southern hospitality in doing the honors of a bountiful board, has died out in Kentuck. The particular incident that suggested the above remark, was the supper of that evening. Upon any suitable occasion, experiment upon the "reactions" between an empty interior, and the issues of a Kentucky kitchen, and report.

Harvesting and thrashing are the business of the hour, the former, however, being by this time generally done. Wheat and barley are the main crops. Oats are hardly worth cutting; hemp has a chance to improve yet, but it cannot make a full crop. Corn takes the late copious rains most gratefully, and will be likely to do well. The draught, broken last week, was a most distressing one, and in Southern Kentucky I learn that the people appeal for charity. The heat was very intense, though, so pure and sweet were the little breezes that did stirabroad. I cannot say that I suffered much from it. The negroes had an idea that the "star wid a tail" was "a good sign for dry weather." The rain came, however, in spite of the same, and the temperature of this particular spot, on the front poarch, as the zephyrs play between the locust leaves and my temples, is simply "as per specification."

Threshing is done here by steam. A pair of oxen pulls the engine to the field; a span of horses does the same for the thresher. In a half or three-quarters of an hour everything is all aligned, the belt adjusted, and, if the change of venue divides a working day so that the steam is up, the dust and chaff are flying. The working of a second machine is a mechanism in a moment. Once in a while a belt will run off, occasioning one or two minutes delay, but aside from that, there seems to be no call for a moment's suspension of service. The monument of straw it will pile up in a day is a temptation to scepticism. A young friend of mine, a novice in the management of the machine thrashed out and cleaned yesterday about 1,400 bushels of barley. This was to be sure, the best day's work he has ever done.

This is a great horse county. I have been taken to see Longfellow on Mr. John Harper's place, "Old Uncle John" and Lexington, Australian, Planet, Asteroid and a score of predistinated celebrities on the stock farm of Mr. A. J. Alexander. The negro who showed up Mr. A's. stock was gifted with remarkable intellectual powers. He knew the pedigree away back almost as far as Mr. Darwin himself would care to trace it, of every animal in his care, and could give the line of descent, direct and lateral with a rapidity that baffled uncultured thought. It is melancholy to think that most of us take less interest in the genealogy of the very patriarchs themselves, to say nothing of our own full-blooded second cousins. The one cross our voluble friend had to bear, grow out of the fact that Mr. Alexander is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and hence cannot allow his young trotters to fulfill the proud aspirations of their fond keeper. They must be sold into the hands of the stranger before his dreams can be realized.

They draw an ethical line here between a trotting match and a running race. Ministers of the Gospel, and of course their people, *may* attend the former, thought I believe but few feel the need of the outside means of grace. The horse talk of the week is the achievement on Monday of Rasselas, a four-year old horse belonging to Samuel B. Wallace, Esq. I do not know that the time, 2:47, was very remarkable, though for the first effort and on a heavy track, it was as they say, "promising," but the interest felt in the contest was intense on account of the obstinacy with which the palm was disputed. Seven heats were run on Saturday. Two horses won two heats each and two gained one each, while the last heat was run at so late an hour that daylight failed them and the decision had to be adjourned as stated. I cannot divests myself of the feeling that it is inhuman to put the noble animals to so severe a strain as seven successive mile heats must involve.

The Kentucklansare a gay people. They make a business of sport. Young men will do a hard day's work and then put off for a hard night's hop. In Woodford county, hopping is organized. A club is formed; certain gentlemen of the county are invited to join at a per annum of ten dollars. This, of course is their way of paying the fiddle. The endeavor is thus to make the company select.

It must not be inferred that there is no earnestness of thinking and acting here. The churches seem to be well sustained; some of them have had recent revival seasons, and the preaching I heard is of the most stirring character.

Lands here are exceedingly rich. Artificial manures find no market. Even the refuse of the barn is hardly valued. The secret of this seems to be, for I am no agriculturist, that when a given field is run down by a succession of crops, all that is necessary to recuperate it, is to put it down in clover, either for hay or pasturage; this continued for two or three years makes the way clear for another splendid crop of wheat or barley. From twenty to thirty bushels of wheat, and from thirty to fifty of barley per acre are a fair yield.

Farms run from fifty to five hundred acres. The average price is not far from seventy-five dollars. Before the war the same land would bring $125. Many large proprietors, unable or unwilling to adapt themselves to the present system of labor, rent their lands. They get from six to seven dollars an acre per annum. In farming on shares the renter generally gets one-half, he furnishing all the labor and tools. Labor is about fifteen dollars a month, with board; in harvest, a dollar and a half a day; at other times about seventy-five cents, with board in each case.

The negroes work very well when their employers are around, which, perhaps, is all that can be claimed for the average white laborer. In gathering hemp the laborers are boarded and wages are paid at the rate of three dollars an acre. A hand will cut about a half-acre a day.

There is no denying that there is a decided deterioration in the general aspect of the farms since the war. You see it in the out

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1874.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* and the New York *World* are both Democratic "organs," but their lyres are not attuned to the same key.

THIS from the New York *World*. "When the hypocrisy is exposed there is an end of argument." True. Where is the seat of the latest Democratic hypocrisy? In Maine, or Indiana?

THE latest illustration of what PAUL styled "the foolishness of preaching," was afforded in Indianapolis the other day, when a minister wasted his time in exhorting a lot of Democratic office-hunters to be "honest, good and true."

"Now the question for the Ohio Democracy is, 'Shall we go with the Maine Democrats or the Indiana chaps?'"—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

What will you wager that the Ohio Democracy does not seek to become a go-between?

THE Nashville *Bulletin* authoritatively asserts that the President has tendered the Russian mission to General GEORGE MANEY, of that city. Now, who is General MANEY? There were so many Generals, on both sides, during the "late onpleasantness."

A MASSACHUSETTS paper informs us that a number of consumptives in that State are drinking warm bullocks' blood as a curative agent. We had thought it was BUTLER'S, and not BULLOCK'S blood, that they were after. But perhaps the paragraph contained no political significance.

HAS any scientist happened to think that perhaps the purpose of comets is to gather up the poisonous gases of our planetary system and destroy them by the intense heat of a near approach to the sun; gases which would become so dense as to destroy all human life if it were not for these great ethereal sponges which absorb the poisons by a peculiar attraction?

THOSE Democratic States which have not yet formally pronounced with reference to the leading issues of the time, may avoid the irreconcilable antagonism into which Maine and Indiana have drifted, by simply limiting their platform resolutions to the single declaration that what they want is success. This would have the double merit of brevity and sincerity.

BY THE late amendment to the bankrupt law, passed June 22, 1874, the fees of the various officers in bankruptcy were reduced one-half until such time as the Supreme Court shall prepare a fee bill. There has been a question whether such reduction applied to the clerks of bankruptcy courts, but it has just been decided that it does—a matter of very considerable importance.

EASTERN industries are beginning to feel the quickening impulses of revival. Last Thursday the manufacturers of Fall River held a meeting, and, after a lengthy consideration, decided that it was imprudent, under the present condition of matters, to shut down even for a week, and, finally, the question was postponed indefinitely—a result every way significant and encouraging.

THE imports, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York for the week ending last Saturday, amounted to $6,358,478, against $6,550,395 for the corresponding week last year. The total importations since the first of January have foot up $290,434,537, against $223,174,296 for the corresponding period of 1873. The exports of gold and silver for last week were $484,623, making, with $87,258,868 previously reported, $87,743,491 since the first of January.

IRRESPECTIVE of the outlook in India and Persia, a general survey of the crop situation warrants the conclusion that our European customers will take all the bread stuffs we may have to dispose of this year, at prices which will place the present yield as the most profitable on record. If agriculture is—and who doubts it?—a proper basis for commerce and wealth, then we can most emphatically affirm that we have got a basis, and a most substantial one, too.

COTTON is no longer King, but it is an excellent prime minister. Possibly—and many competent persons estimate it among the probabilities—there may be fully four million bales this year. Only think of it—and this, too, after serious damage a few weeks ago from freshets and overflows. The first bale of new crop Texas cotton was sold in New York last Friday, and in less than sixty days there will be a movement along nearly the whole line.

ACCORDING to the Chicago *Post and Mail*, the Republicans of Illinois are opposed by no less than seven parties—the Independent party, the Prohibition party, the HESING party, the Communist party, the MCCORMICK party, the *Tribune* party and the *Times* party—each of which differs radically from the other in everything except the desire to get office and subserve personal ends. Under these circumstances the Republicans should sweep that State like a whirlwind.

AN IMPORTANT Convention of the American Book Trade Union assembles at Put-in-Bay to-day, continuing in session to-morrow and the day after. Delegates from the principal cities of every State in the Union are expected to be present. The objects of the Convention are the consideration of various measures calculated to promote the interests of the trade—and notably the question of abolishing the practice of underselling, in which many houses are said to indulge.

THE German ship "Sirius" has just cleared from Baltimore for Bremen with 5,182 barrels of refined petroleum. This is the first cargo of this article, which came directly from Titusville, that has ever been shipped from that port. The oil was shipped to the wharf in cars constructed especially for the purpose, and the shipments of refined petroleum by the same route will, it is said, in the future be constant and heavy. Philadelphia will have to look carefully to her laurels.

THE process of concentrating the five per cent. in Washington seems to have been carried to a successful termination without causing the slightest twinge in the torpid nerves of Wall street, and the *Financial Chronicle* is of opinion that if the reserve of circulation should hereafter be raised by law to ten per cent., "there is no reason to fear but that if the deposit is skilfully conducted and is fixed to take place in a dull season like the present, the concentration of a second instalment of greenbacks in Washington can be accomplished with equal ease when the time for the movement shall arrive."

REMARKING on the general disposition of people to complain that the average effect of the new currency bill is to produce "contraction," the *Financial Chronicle* thinks it is evident that few persons who venture on this criticism have taken the trouble to form a very distinct notion as to what is the precise nature of "contraction," or what are the circumstances under which the process may be wholesome or necessary. Less than two millions of circulation have been surrendered under the new law, besides which sum four millions of circulation have been forfeited by broken banks now in liquidation. Thus there are six millions of circulation awaiting allotment from these two sources, whilst, against this amount of allotable circulation, the applications from new banks do not exceed three millions, a fact which goes to show that all the new banks which are forming can be supplied with the notes they want without disturbing the circulation of which Eastern banks under the seventh section of the law.

NEVER before in the history of lake and canal navigation were freight rates lower than they are this season. By canal from Buffalo the prevailing rate on wheat to New York is nine cents a bushel, and that on corn eight cents. These are, the *Commercial* of that city believes, without exception, the lowest figures at which grain has ever been transported on the Erie canal. By lake the quoted rates at Chicago are 3½@3⅝ cents for wheat, and 3¼ cents on corn. The principal cause of these low rates consists in the fact that the lumber and iron trades, which usually employ a large percentage of the lake fleet, are stagnant this season. As a consequence, vessels that would be otherwise employed were it not for the dull times are now seeking employment in the grain-carrying traffic. Notwithstanding these things, however, the Erie canal has held its own remarkably well, the receipts of grain at Buffalo, up to last Saturday, being over a million bushels in excess of those for the same period last year, and the shipments by canal showing an excess or over a million bushels.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN HOPES.

Sanguine French Republicans profess great confidence in the early triumph of their cause. Even the strange imbroglio called a crisis which has for a considerable time now reigned in Versailles confirms their hopes, as in it, they think, all parties must perceive more clearly than ever before the impossibility of any other than a Republican issue of the struggle. They derive particular encouragement also from the change which has gradually passed over the mind of President MACMAHON, which at any rate has taken place in his attitude towards the parties in conflict. No long time ago, it was with good reason believed that he would retain his high office only under the ascendancy of the party to which he owed his election; whereas at present his repeated declaration on the subject leaves no doubt that, whatever party may be predominant, he will hold the place assigned him and perform its duties according to his strength. In his last message of the 9th of July, the President said to the Assembly, "Your confidence has rendered my powers irrevocable for a fixed period. * * * In conferring them upon me you have enchained your sovereignty. I shall employ the means with which I am armed by the laws to defend my power. This conduct, I am convinced, is conformable to the expectation and wish of the Assembly, which, in placing me at the head of the government, intended to create a strong, stable and respected power."

This declaration seems susceptible of only one meaning; that the President will in no case abdicate his office during the term for which he received it, even if the Republicans from being a minority should become the majority of the Assembly. This declaration is, therefore, understood by some as equivalent to an implicit recognition of the Republic on the part of MACMAHON. In other words, if the Assembly should by its act change the government from a provisional into a definitive Republic, he would accept the change and retain his office until the expiration of the seven years. In the interest of the Republic it is also considered an important gain that, the President having declared the sovereignty of the Assembly enchained by its own act, may be depended upon to repel any act of the Assembly inconsistent with its recognition of the Republic as the government of France for seven years. During that period, until 1880 at least, a French monarchy of any form is out of the question, if MACMAHON so long lives.

No one needs be informed how deeply this course taken by the President has disgusted many members of the monarchical parties. The Legitimists have been profoundly disappointed, as they voted for MACMAHON in the belief that he would be at any moment ready cheerfully to resign his office into the hands of HENRI V, whenever a royal restoration might seem practicable. Probably there was a time when the President would have been thus accommodating, but the absurd obstinacy of the Comte CHAMBORD in favor of the Bourbon flag, frustrated the whole scheme. Then the President, seeing that the attempt to effect a reestablishment of the monarchy would result in civil war, took up the position he now occupies. But the resentment of the disappointed partisans burns fiercely against him, and hence their warfare upon him and his government in the Assembly; hence the prolonged crisis to which it has given rise.

A monarchical restoration for the present being set aside as an irrelevant project, the important question of the day, urged on the Assembly by the President, is the organization of his powers, and in more or less direct connection with this question are brought forward several different propositions relative to the Republic, its constitution, duration, etc. One of these propositions is the scheme digested and recommended by the Commission of Thirty, for which M. VENTAVON appears as sponsor. This constitution, if adopted, would invest President MACMAHON with immense powers, and would really amount to the establishment of personal government in its most objectionable and dangerous form. According to a cable dispatch, this VENTAVON constitution it was proposed to debate in the Assembly yesterday, but it was expected that postponement would be demanded by the ministers, with the result of causing a combination of Bonapartists and the Left to dissolve the Assembly.

Mention of a dissolution of the Assembly reminds us of the CASIMIR PERIER proposition concerning the Republic with the hopes which it has excited among its friends. This scheme proposes the organization of the Republic at once as the definite and perpetual government of France. There can be no doubt that at the present moment this scheme is the object of more general, earnest and intelligent interest throughout the country, than any other. Old statesmen of monarchical sympathies, long retired from public life, have come forward to express their approval of the proposition, and to congratulate its author on the consistency with which, under the existing circumstances of the country, he is trying to maintain the same principles of political liberty which his celebrated father contended for and upheld under royal rule. The rule of a King being no longer possible in France, without surrendering the results of the Revolution, the loyal acceptance of the Republic is, they say, imperiously demanded by the condition of the country. And among the great middle class in the cities and towns the conviction has been steadily growing during the last year that a Republic is the only liberal government possible. As to the likelihood of M. CASIMIR PERIER'S proposition becoming fact a good many Republicans are very hopeful, as we have already said. Many even think there is reasonable prospect of its adoption by the present Assembly through a combination of the Left and Right centers. In support of such a hope, the New York organ of the French Americans last week referred to the refusal of the Left center to agree to the demand for urgency on the question of a dissolution of the Assembly, evidently hoping for a majority in favor of M. PERIER'S proposition. Clearly the Republicans in the Assembly do not despair of its adoption. But if they should be disappointed, if the scheme should be rejected, it is confidently believed that the dissolution of the Assembly will then be demanded by both centers and carried by a large majority. And the present Assembly having been dissolved, the question of the future government of France having been submitted to the people for their decision in the election of a new Chamber, there is no room for doubt about their answer. Nearly all the supplementary elections held during the last two and a half years have resulted in favor of the Republican candidates. And this naked fact is less striking evidence of Republican strength than the surprising change of sentiment exhibited in many of the constituencies, often in spite of the most ingenious and strenuous exertions on the part of the government to add to the monarchical majority in the Assembly. Without doubt, the new Assembly would be overwhelmingly Republican, and the Republic would be by it declared without delay.

As we have already seen, MACMAHON while maintaining his own position as septennial President could not consistently interfere with the Assembly's act. Some collisions, some little unpleasant friction might attend his government with a Republican legislature, but hardly anything worse or more disagreeable than the present imbroglio, probably indeed, at least able Frenchmen believe that by an obvious compromise the President and a Republican Assembly would get on together in very tolerable harmony. MACMAHON is old, and however much, even like our own excellent President, he may enjoy the exercise of power, he has no dynastic ambition. He knows and is resigned that his official is dignity must die with him, and as he indubitably patriotic, he might with confidence be expected to co-operate with the Assembly in organizing the Republic for efficient working on the expiration of the septennat, even if he insisted on possessing rather more power than might safely be invested by the constitution in his successor. However, France being the scene, no one needs the hint that all such pleasing anticipations may be darkened in a moment.

CAN anything be more beautiful and touching than the following simple little incident, which is related in connection with the recent dedication exercises of the Soldiers' Monument at Worcester, Massachusetts? Just before midnight of the same day, a woman was observed approaching the monument, and, after looking cautiously around to see that no one was near, she knelt at the base in silent prayer. She was the only daughter of a soldier who was killed in one of the earlier battles of the war; her mother died of grief soon after, and she, then a girl of ten years, has grown to womanhood, but her great loss has never been forgotten.

"O little mounds that cost so much!"
Do we compass what they teach?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"And thou, thy haven gained, must turn thee yet,
To look across the sea and stormy space,
Tears of a youth as bitter as the sea,
Ah, with a heavy heart and eyelids wet,
Because, within a far, forsaken place,
Times past and might-have-been are lost to thee."

O for a chance to hear "what the wild waves are saying!"

No fewer than seventeen Scandinavian vessels are now on their way to Baltimore.

What other State than ours can show a total abolition of all State tax on real estate?

Splendid wheat and dilapidated blatherskites are plentiful in all the Western markets.

Philanthropy is so energetic now-a-days that it requires a good deal of influence even to get hanged.

Sic transit! Eight hundred and sixty-five passengers sailed from New York on Saturday for Europe.

Place aux dames! Within the next five years women will be in every institution of learning in the country.

"Nothing is so easy as for a city to run in debt."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Nor so difficult as to get out again.

Methuselah Allen, of Ohio, is "rising up." He has apparently come to consider himself as a national institution.

"An two men ride of a horse, one must ride behind." Is it to be the Cincinnati *Enquirer* or the New York *World?*

A century usually produces precisely one great man, and Schurz is firmly convinced that it is himself, this time.

If the editor of the Louisville *Ledger* worked at that for which nature intended him, the cows would be well attended.

Everywhere the Democracy are theoretically in favor of temperance principles, but opposed to reducing them to practice.

Do you know that the strength, hardness and tenacity of ordinary brick are greatly increased by immersion in hot tar? It is so.

Democratic papers thus far exhibit an extraordinary reluctance to grapple with the Indiana platform of their party. Why is this thus?

The comet has gone, but we should never have guessed how much knowledge was lying around loose in the newspaper offices if it had not come.

The loading of California wheat for the European market has already commenced. All that the State can spare will be kneaded abroad.

The iron furnaces near Birmingham, Ala., are now successfully using equal quantities of coke and charcoal in the smelting of iron ore.

It is certain that the fire apparatus of the present day is utterly inadequate to the task of grappling with a great conflagration under full headway.

Of all exercises which are manly and healthy—when kept within bounds—there is perhaps none that is at once so invigorating and so agreeable as rowing.

He was a great statesman, as well as a great poet, who made Cassius say:
"In such a time as this it is not meet
That every nice offense should bear its comment."

A politician named Very is mentioned as a Democratic candidate for Congress from Massachusetts. He will stand a Very poor show in the race, however.

A hint for our prohibitionists. Every reformer thinks his special way infallible, which is one reason, no doubt, why real reform makes so little progress.

General Spinner's girls appear to be a great source of trouble to him, but he is by no means the only man having to do with much money, who has had trouble about girls.

The contributions for religious charities in England last year amounted to over eight million dollars in gold. Whatever his faults, John Bull is certainly not stingy.

A queer way of balancing things. Ruskin, finding that not half so many people as he expected would buy his books at a moderate price, has just doubled the cost of them.

California wines are being extensively imported into Great Britain, and are pronounced by old connoisseurs equal to those of any other of the best wine-growing localities in the world.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of New York fixes upon the Erie Railroad the obligation to fulfill its guarantee of the $5,000,000 of bonds issued some years ago by the Hartford and Erie.

The total expenditures of the New Orleans Relief Committee up to the middle of the present month were $138,874. The total contributions of Pittsburgh need not be mentioned in this connection.

A Boston clergyman expresses the belief that every member of the last Congress "is destitute of experimental religion." Perhaps. Certainly the back-paysters were destitute of experimental honesty.

A Virginia paper stigmatizes the Washington *Republican* as "one of the lyingest journals that ever disgraced the American Republic." It has probably been telling some unpleasant things about the chivalry.

And now Chicago expects another religious sensation, because a Presbyterian clergyman preached last Sunday that the virtuous heathen will be saved. But what would become of the better sort of Chicagoans, else?

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker is reported to continue quite unmanned by the rejection of her application to Congress.

J. R. Brown, the mind reader, has electrified New York. All the great dailies have written him up by columns, and the *Graphic* photographs him. He is quite a marvel to the learned men of Gotham.

The Detroit *Free Press* professes to have discovered a young lady who blushes, goes to bed at nine, eats heartily, speaks plain English, respects her mother, doesn't want to marry a fool, and knows how to cook. We don't believe a word of it.

A little fellow tumbled into the fountain and managed to crawl out before any one reached him. Pale and dripping he was put to bed, and when his mother requested the young man to thank God for saving him, Young America answered: "I 'spose God did have me, but then I held on to the gwass, too."

Harry Wright, a Long Branch porter, has become the surprised possessor of $20,000. A gentleman recently presented him with a part of a ticket for the Havana lottery, procured at the principal office in the United States, the firm of Taylor Bros., Wall street, New York. The ticket won! The Taylors promptly cashed it, and now Harry Wright smashes baggage no more.

The Mar family, of Michigan, have become much exercised of late over the announcement of an immense fortune, to the amount of £64,000,000, awaiting a claimant in Scotland, where an old gentleman of that name left it a number of years since for the American branch of the family. On September 1, all the Mars, from A to Z, will meet at Lansing for a council of investigation on the real estate question.

A Southern paper speaks of Generals Albert Sidney and Joseph E. Johnston as the two illustrious kinsmen." This is a mistake. General A. S. Johnston's father was a Connecticut man by birth, having been born in Litchfield, in that State. General Sidney Johnston was born in Mason county, Kentucky. General J. E. Johnston is a son of the old Revolutionary patriot, Judge Peter Johnston, of Virginia, and was born in Prince Edward county, of that State. If there was any blood relationship between them it is not known.

A gentleman lost his hat the other day from the balcony of the little hut on the brink of the Kaunterskill Falls, Catskill. He went down all those little steps to the bottom, and in searching for the lost article found a pocket-book containing nearly one hundred dollars, probably lost in the same manner. He considers himself repaid, and will remain at Catskill longer than he had originally intended. Now, all who visit the hut throw their hats over the falls and then descend to search for gold watches, pocket books, diamonds, etc.

THE Attorney General, in response to an inquiry of the Comptroller of the Currency as to the construction of the existing currency laws, has decided that it is lawful to redistribute the unissued portion of the orignal $354,000,000 of legal tenders. Of this there are nearly $4,000,000 which have been allotted, but which for various reasons have not been taken up by the banks to which they are assigned. The Attorney General also decides that the $65,000,000 may be redistributed in accordance with the terms of the recent Banking act to States having less than their proportion; that a national bank with a capital of $50,000 may organize upon a deposit of $30,000 in bonds, and that national banks with capital not less than $150,000 may organize upon a deposite of one-third of their capital stock in bonds. As to these last two points the Attorney General has supported the provisions of the old law, arguing that the new law does not interfere with them.

FROM MEADVILLE, PA.

"John" Indulges in a Retrospect Covering Forty-one Years—Meadville as It Was and as It Is—As an Educational Center—Growth of the Embryo City—Effects of the Discovery of Oil and the Building of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway—The Great Need of the Day is a System of Water Works—Murmuring Against High Taxes—Political Predictions—The Colt House, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., July 18, 1874.

It is just forty-one years since your correspondent, then a five-year-old boy, fresh from that Kingdom of Ireland, was lifted from an old-fashioned Pennsylvania wagon, and deposited on the pavement in front of Bennett's Hotel, situated on Water street, two squares from the place of present writing, which is the Colt House. The father, mother, sister and brother who formed the other and better portion of the family party assembled on that occasion, have all gone to try the realities of another world, leaving the writer alone, as a living illustration of the inscrutability of the decrees of Him whom we have been taught to believe doeth all things well, and without whose knowledge a sparrow falleth not to the ground. Verily,

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform,
He plants His foot upon the sea,
And rides upon the storm."

Forty-one years is a good while, and a great many things have happened in that time; but it is not proposed to note them all down "here and now," as a distinguished ex-State Senator, now a candidate for Congress, would say. It can be stated, however, generally, without fear of contradiction, that during the period indicated the town of Meadville has changed somewhat, and several, if not more, of the people who made up the six or eight hundred who lived here in 1833, are not here now, while quite a number who *were not* here then, have dropped in since.

Meadville, a quiet, orderly, healthy and beautiful little city of ten or eleven thousand more than ordinarily intelligent inhabitants, is too well known to the reading and traveling community to require any lengthy description. It is, without doubt, one of the nicest towns in the State, and ranks deservedly high as a prominent educational and literary center. Here colleges, seminaries and schools of all grades abound; while unequalled facilities are offered to all classes to procure an education. For many years the place stood still, and it was thought by many would never amount to much, but the discovery of oil all around it, and the building of the Atlantic and Great Western has brought it out, making it a point of considerable importance. The growth here has not been so sudden, spasmodic as it were, as has been that of its younger sister, Titusville; but is of a more permanent, healthy character, all the better, perhaps, for not being so rapid.

One of the great difficulties under which Meadville is now laboring, is the entire want of any system of water works. In case of a fire, the city, it is alleged by those who ought to know, will be entirely at the mercy of the devouring element. The canal, which formerly ran through the centre of the city, and was largely depended upon in times of fire, is now being filled up, leaving nothing but the old-fashioned wells and French creek, which flows past the place fully half a mile distant, frozen up and dry a good part of the year. The attention of the people has been frequently and unintedly called to the state of affairs, by Major John B. Clark, the efficient Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. The Major was a brave soldier in the war of the rebellion, and never faltered in resisting the fire of the enemy on the field of battle; but there he had ammunition, hard tack and pork, hence never complained, being always ready, even anxious to go to it. Now he is expected to fight fire without water, and he don't like it at all. The recent calamities in Chicago and Oshkosh have partially awakened the people to a sense of their danger from fire, and it is to be hoped proper steps will be taken for the protection of life and property from the ravages of this destroying element. If there is not, it is only a question of time until the warning comes. The cost of water works is what is the matter, the people complaining that they now pay a tax of twenty-five mills, or two and a half per cent. on a two-thirds valuation, which, it would seem, is something steeper than nine and a half mills, on a full valuation, which is what I am informed is the rate in Pittsburgh, where quite a little murmuring is heard. The taxpayers here had better make some arrangements for a reliable supply of water, than to find their comfortable homes and business houses a pile of smouldering ruins, some of these fine mornings, as they undoubtedly will if the voice of warning is not heeded.

The Republicans have placed their ticket in the field, and, except the mutterings of disappointed candidates and sore heads, with the growling of a very few constitutional fault finders, there is every reason to believe it will be elected by a handsome majority.

Hon. S. Newton Pettis is the choice of this county for Congress, which, with Mercer and Butler, makes the district. The district is, or was Crawford County System" as it is called, is in full force here, and Mr. P. having beaten his competitor, Col. McCoy, a soldier and a prominent lawyer, by one hundred votes, has a right to feel proud of the indorsement. The distinguished gentleman scouts the idea that he is running in the interest of some one else, and says emphatically that the people of Crawford county, himself included, never were more in earnest than they are now and will be in endeavoring to secure his nomination. He has the selecting of his own conferees, but has not yet named them.

There are two news depots here where the COMMERCIAL, which is the favorite paper, is sold—one run by Mrs Scott, the other by Mr. Whitney, both on Chestnut street.

Being somewhat posted in this section, of course I stopped at the Colt House, on Water street, one square from the depot. It is not as large and fashionable a hotel as the Monongahela House, but for a home-some, well cooked, good meal, a comfortable bed, and all other needed accommodations, with the kindest most courteous treatment from the gentlemanly landlord, Mr. Tracy Colt, and his polite assistants, it cannot be excelled. JOHN.

LIVINGSTONE AND STANLEY.

Another of the Dead Explorer's Letters.

(From a London Letter.)

Some further letters from Dr. Livingstone have come to light by the roundabout way of the Cape of Good Hope, where Sir Thomas Maclear, to whom they were written, lives. They are to be published in *The Cape Monthly Magazine*; meantime here is an extract about Stanley which is pleasant to read:

In one letter Livingstone tells Sir Thomas: "Stanley behaved nobly. I was in abject misery at Ujiji, stomache and bowels so out of tone, a little bit of meat produced violent diarrhœa, and was entirely in the Banian kind of living's hands, and could expect no aid from him, but would die rather than be beaten, and proposed, as soon as I gained a little strength, to work my way up the Lualaba for aid. Then Stanley came on the scene, divided all his clothes into two heaps, and insisted on my accepting one, I only wanted a jacket, but I had only an old red one out at elbows—a pretty D. C. L. of Oxford! Cooked dainty dishes with his own hands to stimulate my appetite, placed all his goods at my disposal, and would not go to Unyanyembe and recruit and come back. Could I hide what I had been doing and what I expected to do from one overflowing with kindness, saving I had only gone to Ujiji which would soon publish all I had done to all the world? I spoke freely, and bless him who saved me a weary tramp to Baker, and saved my useful life."

In another letter, untinished, after mentioning warmly his obligation to Mr. Bennett, Dr. Livingstone says of Stanley: "A dutiful son could not have done more than he generously did. I bless him."

How the Eye is Swept and Washed.

For us to be able to see objects clearly and distinctly, it is necessary that the eye should be kept clean. And for this purpose it is furnished with a little gland from which flows a watery fluid (tears), which is spread over the eye by the lid, and it is afterward swept off by it, and runs through a hole in the bone to the under surface of the nose, while the warm air passing over it while breathing, evaporates it. It is remarkable that no such gland is found in the eyes of fish, as the element in which they live answers the same purpose.

If the eye had not been furnished with a liquid to wash it, and a lid to sweep it off, things would appear as they do when you look through a dusty glass. Along the edges of the eyelids there is a great number of little tubes or glands, from which flows an oily substance which spreads over the surface of the skin, and thus prevents the edges from being sore or irritated, and it also helps to keep tears within the lid. There are also six little muscles attached to the eye which enable us to move it in every direction; and when we consider the different motions they are capable of giving to the eye, we cannot but admire the goodness of Him who formed them, and thus saved us the trouble of turning our heads every time we wished to view an object.

INDIANA is anxious not to be outdone in the matter of editorial amenities. The Brookston *Reporter* and Monticello *Herald* are now engaged in advertising each other with such first-class notices as the following:

"The goggle-eyed tape-worm of the Monticello *Herald* recently joined the Church. That act was commendable, but it was only to have increased his propensity for lying."

"Ingrim, of the Brookston *Reporter*, admits that he used to purloin his writing material from the Court House, when he published a copperhead newspaper at Winamac, by getting into a rage at the reply we made to his insinuations concerning the respectable portion of the fraternity. Dear readers, this same Ingrim, who used to steal from the people of Pulaski county, is now anxious to gain a citizenship at Monticello, so that he can resume his nefarious practices on the people of this county."

"Huff, you are a base and infamous liar, and a dirty, cowardly dog. That's what's the matter with the elongated tape-worm who edits the peck-marked *Herald*.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. MCCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN MCQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Fraud Loves a Shining Mark.

A great medicine is always a target for fraud. Shallow cheats, without the talent to originate anything useful, or the decency to permit an article of superior excellence to perform its mission, without striving to turn a dishonest penny by attempting to substitute trash in its place, are now engaged in imitating and counterfeiting Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most popular tonic and restorative in the civilized world. A brood of local bitters, mixtures of damaged drugs with worse liquor, has cropped out all over the country. Although the sales of these pernicious slops are too insignificent to affect the interest of a staple remedy, it seems a duty to warn the public against them. The color of the true specific may be simulated, but its cures of dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, intermittent fever, constipation, nervous debility, &c., cannot be imitated.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. H. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John B. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

SPARKLING SODA WATER.

SPARKLING GLASS OF SODA,

without fear of lead poisoning, and made from pure fruit-syrups. The Crystal King Soda Apparatus of Joseph Browne, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth, cannot be equalled in the city.

All the leading patent and proprietary medicines of worth, together with a fine assortment of imported Perfumery, Toilet Waters, Cosmetics, Combs and Hair Brushes, constantly on hand, in endless variety. Remember the place,

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

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LADIES' SEMINARY,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Fall Session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH. For Catalogues, please address

THE J. JEWETT PARKS.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.—(For Boarders only.) Session opens Wednesday, September 9th. Location healthful. Grounds ample; Buildings commodious; Course of Studies extensive. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English branches. Careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars, apply to CHARLES H. PARSON, Esq., 70 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer Resort.

"BELMONT"

Will be opened on the 1ST OF JUNE for the reception of guests. Those desiring to spend the Summer months pleasantly cannot find a more favorable place. Apply to or address

T. W. SHOEMAKER,
EBENSBURG, PA.

ARCTIC.
FORMERLY LA PIERRE HOUSE.
Ocean Street, Cape May City, N. J.
ACCOMMODATION FOR 250 GUESTS.

Is now a first-class modern style House, replete with modern conveniences in great part newly and handsomely furnished, including Sea Sprung Beds, mattresses, gas, &c. Roomy piazzas open to the sea breeze, and command fine views from the public rooms and central to all points of attraction on the Island. Carriages and Cards with rate of the house and full particulars sent upon application.

Reached by Sunset Express Train from Philadelphia, Landing.
Terms moderate.
W. W. GREEN,
E. L. CARPENTER.
THOMAS S. CARPENTER, Proprietor.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
AT CAPE MAY.
WILL BE OPENED JULY 1.

Mr. BOLTON, of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, and Washington Hotel, Philadelphia, is still Proprietor of the Columbia. TTHS

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Cresson Springs, Cambria County, Pa.,
Will open for the reception of guests JUNE 17TH, 1874. For other information apply to or address
GEORGE W. MILLIKEN,
Proprietor Mountain House,
Or St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia.

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

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GAZZAM & COCHRAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law.
OFFICES:
94 DIAMOND ST., PITTSBURGH.
Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts.
Collections made and legal business transacted through reliable correspondents in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.
T. P. BEDILION & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SOLID SILVER WARE,
American and Foreign Watches,
DIAMONDS, CHAINS, SETS OF JEWELERY, &c.,
NO. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET.
SPECIALTY—REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES

J. H. DEMMLER.....EDWARD W. DEMMLER.
TIN AND COPPER WARE, Etc.
Housefurnishing Hardware.

The undersigned offer to their friends and the public in general a large stock of good Tin and Copper Ware, etc., with many useful House and Kitchen Furniture Articles for sale. They also promise to execute all orders in their line of business promptly, at moderate prices.

J. H. DEMMLER & SON,
No. 180 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator of WILLIAM P. LITTLE, deceased, all persons indebted to said Estate or having claims against the same, will please apply for settlement to No. 14 Center avenue.
JOHN LITTLE, Administrator.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S
SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
NOW GOING ON.
Everything Marked Down.
Real Bargains in Every Department.
A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street.

GREAT
Closing Out
SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS
Marked Down to Close Out!
James Caldwell & Co.

Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.

Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold

REGARDLESS OF COST.

The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.

To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.

A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.

James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SUMMER GOODS,
FOR GENT'S WEAR,
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.

C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE, Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.
A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest Spring Styles of Goods
now in stock.
All orders promptly filled; Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequalled for cut, perfect to fit, and thoroughly made.
SPECIMEN PRICES—Scotch Pants, $5; Business Cassimere Pants, $11; Fancy Cassimere Pants, $12; Black Doeskin, $16; finest Worsted Suits, $35. Other qualities according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Opened this week.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

SETH WILMOT.....FRANK H. WHITE.
WILMOT, WHITE & CO.,
Imported Wines and Liquors,
No. 153 WYLIE AVENUE,
Cor. Elm Street, PITTSBURGH.

B. H. LUBBERS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
Wines and Liquors,
No. 386 Fifth Av

THE

Union Banking Co

Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Capital, - - $700,000.

We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania during an Eastern Correspondent.

Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.

JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.

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AZARD & MONTAGUE

No. 6 Broad Street,

BROKERS IN

OCK AND GOLD PRIVILEGES.

STOCK PRIVILEGES."—$100 and commission to purchase a first-class contract, giving you the option of calling or delivering (f. o., being "long" "short") 100 shares of any active stock, at any time in thirty days, and $150 to $200 for sixty days; $50 and commission will purchase an A1 contract for time and terms as stocks) on $50,000 American gold coin. These contracts, known as "puts" "calls," are now used by many operators in reference to speculating on a margin, as no further or outlay is incurred beyond the amount you desire to risk. Privileges can be had from 100 shares upwards on stocks, and $10,000 and upwards on gold. For further particulars, write or send for our explanatory Circular." Settlement to be made at option of purchaser, or on our delivery of the certificates or agents or bankers in New York. All "puts" and "calls" negotiated by us are signed by members of the New York Stock Exchange, or bankers of acknowledged responsibility and credit.

Refer by permission to George D. Munro, 68 Broadway; P. R. Vedder, 101 Wall street; D. P. Montague, of Spence, Montague & Co.; E. G. Pearl, Pearl & Co., 19 New street; E. S. Munroe & Co., 10 Broad street; C. F. Davenport, 67 Exchange place; E. K. Cooke, New York Stock Exchange.

HAZARD & MONTAGUE,

6 Broad street, New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 20, 1874.

The local money market has undergone a change since Saturday. The banks are still looking for good paper and discount freely any that is offered of a satisfactory character.

On Thursday next the proposals for what remain unsold of the funded loan five per cent. government bonds will be opened and the Secretary of the Treasury. The invitation for proposals was silent as regards the adjustment of interest between the new bonds and the 5-20 bonds to be funded in, and which is proposed to accept in payment of subscriptions. It is officially announced in substance that subscribers must pay the interest on the five per cent. bonds for three months from date of subscription. Of course the government pays interest on the 5-20's for three months after calling them in, and the above requirement is evidently made to avoid paying double interest during the time intervening between the call and the maturing of the called bonds.

The Secretary evidently thinks that the government should be able to place the bonds at par without offering any inducement in the shape of a commission either directly or indirectly. At present the bonds are selling in New York at a premium in coin, as also in London.

To a certain extent the estimate which government places on them will control the market, for if they were offered at a discount, the market price would soon come to the same point, but if it is certain that they cannot be obtained of the government under par and the interest, market price will be above this.

The *Bulletin* gives the following report of the market, and comments on the subject of the new loan:

All the Wall street markets were stronger to-day yesterday. Foreign exchange was advanced by the leading bankers who drew on London to 483¼ and 100, and business came up to and 483½, although good bankers' 60-day could be had throughout at 483¼. The tone in the market can only be explained by the failure to verify the rumors current a day or two since to the effect that there had been negotiations of a character to be made at a syndicate of bankers in New York. All "puts" and "calls" negotiated by us are signed by members of the New York Stock Exchange, or bankers of acknowledged responsibility and credit.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city during the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,225
Apples, bbls	26
Corn sks	120
Wheat sks	3,000
Butter, pkgs	21
Oats, sks	3,040
Bacon, pcs	2,958
Bacon, tcs	182

The following quotations are rates ruling in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers charge an advance.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The leading feature in the grain market to-day was the decline in new wheat which fell off about 5c per bushel. We quote at $1 20 per bushel for new red winter, and $1 30 for new white; strictly No. 1 old red winter could have been sold at $1 30. Corn is firmer, and somewhat advanced; car-lots at 58@58½, and is very scarce; shelled is in light supply and high-mixed ranges from 59@60c. Oats firm but dull at 46@46½c for white; 44@45c for mixed; the supply is a little more liberal, and transactions are active; there is quite a demand for seed oats at the way from $1 00@1 10 by various dealers. We note the following sales of grain in car lots:

2 cars wheat, new red winter.....$1 20
1 car corn, high mixed.....80
2 cars corn, high mixed.....78
1 car oats, prime white.....67
1 car oats, prime white.....66
2 cars oats, mixed.....64
1 car oats, mixed.....63

FLOUR—The trade in flour is active, at good prices. Minnesota flours are in demand and firm. We quote as follows: St. Louis at $6 00@10 50; white winter wheat $7 25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75@7 00; winter, old $7 00@7 25; new do $6 50@7 00; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $5 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers across as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 30 ₱ bbl; No. 1 red wheat $7 60; No. 2 red wheat $7 30; in sacks 30c off per bbl.

HAY—The supply is light and prices are firm. Prime baled hay is quoted at $27 00@28 00 from store; $25 00@27 00 on track; and $23 00@25 00 on the wharf. Wagon hay is in light supply in the Allegheny market and prices area follows: New hay, 1 timothy $24 00@26 00; No. 2, $25 00@25 50; common to good $25 00@29 00. Old No. 1 timothy $26 00@30 00; No. 2, $20 00@24 00; common to good $25 00@29 00.

MILL FEED—There is an active market. Bran is steady; we note the sale of one car in bulk at 90c ₱ cwt; we quote at 90@92½c ₱ cwt; middlings are scarce and firm at $1 50@1 60; oil meal $1 90@2 00; chopped feed $1 75@1 85 ₱ cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The market is well supplied and fairly active. Prices are steady to steadily today, and choice ranges from $3 50@4 00; common $2 25@2 75.

BUTTER—The demand for choice continues in excess of the supply. We quote at 23@25c for extra choice; choice 19@22c; good to prime 15@18c ₱ lb.

BEANS—The market is easier. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 00@2 05; medium at $2 25@2 40; fair to good $2 20@2 25.

BEESWAX—We quote prime yellow 31@35c; dark 27@30c ₱ lb. Demand light.

CHICKENS—Live spring 60@65c; old 70@75c ₱ pair, as to size. Market quiet.

CHEESE—The market is fairly active, and prices are steady at 12½@13c for prime Ohio factory; other grades are not in request.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 9@10c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, choice new, are quoted at 11@12c ₱ lb; choice peaches 12c ₱ lb; mixed 7@10c; blackberries, choice, 12c.

EGGS—The supply is liberal, but prices are steady; strictly fresh are still quoted at 22c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 48@57c; No. 2, ₱ lb, 40@48c as to quality.

HOPS—The market is very dull, with little trade of any sort. We note a growth of 1872 at 25@30c ₱ lb; old stock 10@15c ₱ lb.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 22c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—Quotations are at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—Bermudas $5 ₱ bbl; $2 ₱ box.

POTATOES—The supply is liberal and prices are weak. We quote at $4 00@4 50 ₱ barrel.

ENDRY SEED—In good request, and prices tend upward. We quote at $5 50@6 00 ₱ bushel in job lots.

GROCERIES.

The market was fairly active, and a good trade was reported. Coffees were weak and a slight downward tendency was reported with no quotable change. Sugars are firm, and many transactions are reported with quotations, but as leading houses, were still selling at former prices to-day, we do not advance our prices. Quotations as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Oolong	25@48
Fancy	28@	Fancy	50
Choice	26@	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Prime	24	Strictly choice N O	60@
Good	23	Choice	58@
Java	34	Prime	56@
Roasted Coffees.		Common	50@
Rio, Rappers	29	*Syrups.*	
Loose	28@	Ex. white drips	67@
Roasted Java	40	Sugar drips	65@
Sugars.		Lower grades	40@50
Standard A	10½@	*Rice.*	₱ lb.
Standard extra C	10@	Choice Carolina	9@9¼
Standard granulated	10½@	Fair	8@8½
Franklin extra C	9½@	Rangoon	6@6½
American extra C	9½@	*Raisins.*	
		Layers	₱ box $3 25
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	Valentia	13 @14c
Gunpowder	50@$1 25	Currants	12½@ 13c
Imperial	50@$1 00	Prunes	12½@14c
Japan	55@$1 00		

PROVISIONS

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The market was active and dealers report the new prices well maintained. Quotations are as follows: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 15c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb, 10½c; breakfast bacon, clear 13½c; rib side; dried beef, canvassed, 17½c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 9½c; rib sides, do, 11c; short rib sides, do, 11½c; clear sides, do, 12c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $22 00; prime leaf lard, in tes, ₱ lb, 12½c; refined for summer use, in tes, do, 13c; ½ bbls, do, 13½c; buckets, do, 14c; in 3 lb caddies, do, 14½c; in 5 lb caddies, do, 14½c; in 3 lb pails, do, in 5 lb pails, do, 15½c; in 6 lb pails, do, 15½c.

FISH—Dealers report trade in this line moderate, with a good demand for new mackerel. Prices are a little lower, as follows:

No. 1 extra mess		Medium do	$5 00
mackerel, ₱ bbl	$28 00	Lake trout	7 25
No. 1 mess do	25 00	White fish	7 25
Extra No. 1 shore do	19 00	Lake herring	5 50
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Potomac herring, ₱ bbls	6 75
No. 1 bay	17 00	Potomac herring, ₱ hlf bbls	4 63
Extra No. 2	14 00	Potomac shad, hlf bbls	7 00
No. 2 bay	12 00		
New No. 3	10 00		
Georges codfish, ₱ 100	6 50		

The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at 1 o'clock to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kelly, Hoffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	49	
Pennsylvania scrip	101¾	102
Reading	55¾	55¾
Consolidated Companies of N. Jersey	124	
Lehigh	55¾	
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60¾
Central Transportation Company	43¾	43¾
Pennsylvania Transportation Company	63	68
Philadelphia & Erie		

Hazard & Montague, brokers in stock and gold privileges, 6 Broad street New York. Straddles, or double privileges, now in demand at market price for signing contract, 30 days, $300@400; 60 days, @500. Puts or calls, $100 for 100 shares for 30 days; $150 to $200, 60 days, at following advance from the market, all on members of New York Stock Exchange, or responsible parties:

	Puts, Calls,
	Below Above
June 15, 1874	Market. Market.
10 days for $50	½@¾ ¾@1
30 days for $100	at mark at mark
Western U. Telegraph	2 @2¼
Pacific Mail	2 @2¼
Erie	2 @2¼
Central & Hudson	1¾@2 2 @2¼
Ohio	3 @3½
Lake Shore	2 @2½ 2 @2½
Michigan Central	2 @2½ 2 @2½
Chicago & Rock Island	1¾@2 2 @2¼
Fort Wayne	1¾@2 2 @2¼
Illinois Central	1¾@2 2 @2¼
Ohio & Mississippi	1¾@2 2 @2¼
Pittsburgh	1¾@2 2 @2¼
Toledo & Wabash	1¾@2 2 @2¼
Canton	1¾@2 2 @2¼
Cumberland	1¾@2 2 @2¼
Quicksilver	1¾@2 2 @2¼
Adams Express	1¾@2 2 @2¼
Wells-Fargo	1¾@2 2 @2¼
American Ex	1¾@2 2 @2¼
United States Ex	1¾@2 2 @2¼
Pacific Mail	1¾@2 2 @2¼
N. Y. Central	1¾@2 2 @2¼
Erie	1¾@2 2 @2¼
Do preferred	1¾@2 2 @2¼
Michigan Central	1¾@2 2 @2¼
Pittsburgh	1¾@2 2 @2¼
Northwestern	1¾@2 2 @2¼
Do preferred	1¾@2 2 @2¼
Rock Island	1¾@2 2 @2¼
N. J. Central	1¾@2 2 @2¼
St. Paul	1¾@2 2 @2¼

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Jr.

SHARPLESS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

Particular attention given to Investments.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

NO 63 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March 1872.

CAPITAL, - - - $120,000

PRIVILEGE - - - $500,000

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

MONEY LOANED ON MORTGAGES, BONDS AND OTHER GOOD SECURITIES.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Books and Pass Books furnished at the Bank. Collections and Returns promptly made.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LAMBERT, ANDREW MILLER, EDWARD HOPKINS, JAMES GORDON, JOHN SEIFFERTH, M. BROWN, S. J. WAINWRIGHT, RICHARD HOLLAND, D. F. ESTEP, JOHN W. RANKIN, G. W. COFFIN.

President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—A. MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SCULLY.

Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

Board of Directors meets Daily at 11 o'clock.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL STOCK - - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

CENTRAL BANK,

No. 35 BANK BLOCK, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fawcett, D. W. Bell, James H. Hopkins, Julius Adler, Samuel Pentz, J. H. Walter, Madison Bailey, J. F. Dravo, George Bingham, Abram Reynolds, Jr., Wm. Holmes, James Lyons.

THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President.
J. W. DAVIS, Cashier.
W. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier.

Freehold Bank

AND

BUILDING ASSOCIATION,

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Freight engagements made for all parts of the World. Regular Packets for Cuba Ports.

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LAKE STEAMERS.

For Lake Superior.

Ward's Central and Pacific Lake Co.

RUNS FROM BUFFALO, Cleveland and Detroit to Duluth and intermediate ports, composed of first-class steamers, which are found and officered with special regard to the safety and comfort of passengers.

One of these Steamers will leave Buffalo every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock P. M., Cleveland every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock P. M., and Detroit from foot of First street), every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock P. M.

For information or State Rooms apply to the following Agents:

Buffalo—A. E. Ward, foot First street, Detroit, Mich.
Hurley, Davis & Co., foot St. Clair street, Cleveland, O.
Chas. E. Slack, foot Mississippi street, Buffalo N. Y.
John Gordon, Duluth, Minn., or to
Eber Ward, Manager, (foot First street), Detroit, Mich.

C. H. BALDWIN, Passenger Agent.

STATIONERY!

Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Etc

ENVELOPES,

All Styles, Sizes and Colors, neatly and promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, of all kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS, and SHIPPING TAGS. Special inducements to persons buying in large quantities.

KERNS & HORNER,

Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, and No. 226 Liberty street, (New Triangular Bank Building), PITTSBURGH, PA.

Fairbank's Standard

Scales

Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the Genuine. Also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, improved Lever Drawers, &c. Grocers' Fixtures, Scales Repaired Promptly.

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TFRS 48 Wood Street Pittsburgh.

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W. H. LOYD & CO.,

Bankers and Stock Brokers,

No. 36 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

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Wholesale Dealer in

COAL AND NUT COAL,

OFFICE, 119 WATER STREET.

Special attention given to the supply of ROLLING MILLS, BY RIVER, IN FLATS.

W. C. BERINGER & CO.,

SOLICITORS OF

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Patents, Pension, Bounty, Prize Money, &c., procured. No charges unless successful.

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Dining Rooms and Ice Cream Saloon,

No. 16 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

Meals at all hours. Boarding by the Day, Meal or Week. Meals sent to offices.

FLOUR.

Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive. For Sale by

D. WALLACE.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.....GEORGE R. SNOWDEN

JAS. R. & GEO. R. SNOWDEN,

Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law,

NO. 532 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

SAVAGE, GLADE & SAVAGE

Mountain Fire Brick,

WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY FIRE BRICK IN THE MARKET.

J. & J. M. PORTER,

Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the sale of the above named Brands.

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P. O. Address—NEW CUMBERLAND, W. VA.
Pittsburgh Office—No. 2 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Monongahela House Building.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Wisconsin	July 21	Liverpool.
Celtic	July 21	Liverpool.
State of Georgia	July 22	Liverpool.
Hammonia	July 23	Liverpool.
Rhein	July 25	Rotterdam.
The Queen	July 25	Liverpool.
Manhattan	July 25	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	July 25	France.
City of Chester	July 25	Liverpool.
Colonia	July 25	Antwerp.
Minnesota	July 28	Liverpool.
Wyoming	July 28	Liverpool.
State of Indiana	July 29	Liverpool.
Frisia	July 30	Hamburg.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Kenilworth	July 25	Liverpool.
Indiana	July 30	Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Batavia	July 25	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVERS OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., Pittsburgh, July 20, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 8 A. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW WATER		CHANGE IN 24 HRS.		DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Cairo	10	10	—0	6	N. W.	Fair.
Cincinnati	7	4	+0	7	S.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	6	11	+0	2	N. E.	Fair.
Louisville	6	6	—	—	S.	Fair.
Louisville	3	11	—	—	N. W.	Threat'g.
Memphis	8	—3	—0	1	N. W.	Fair.
Nashville	2	—	—	—	S. E.	Fair.
Omaha	8	—	—	—	N. E.	Cloudy.
La Crosse	3	—	—0	1	N. W.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	1	9	—0	1	W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	1	2	—0	3	W.	Fair.
St. Louis	12	3	—0	8	W.	Fair.
St. Paul	6	4	—	—	W.	Fair.
Vicksburg	4	6	—0	2	W.	Fair.
Dubuque	10	6	+0	1	Calm.	Cloudy.
Yankton	12	4	+0	1	N. E.	Lt. Rain.

GEORGE H. ROGE,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., July 20, 1874.

River stationary with 5 feet in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 72 at 5 P. M.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 20, 1874.

Showry. River 4 feet 6 inches and falling. Departed—Science, for Parkersburg.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva.....Gen. Cox.....Geneva.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Two feet.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

Brownsville and Geneva—Morning boat, 8 A. M.; evening, 4 P. M.

The marks last evening indicated two feet water and about 47 in the canal. The weather during the day was unchangable. In the afternoon there were indications of rain.

The steamer Florence has been seized at New Orleans by the Government.

The United States Marshal will sell the steamer Henry Tate at New Orleans on Saturday.

The J. H. Bigeley, now lying at Cairo, is holding herself in readiness for a rise in the Ohio river.

The work on Cumberland dam is being carried forward by sixty men, and will be hurriedly completed.

Navigation to the lower ports is suspended, and from present appearances will continue so for some time.

Captain Riddle has succeeded Captain Thompson as commander of the White Cloud steamer Celtic, Captain Thompson being transferred to the Britannia.

The St. Louis and New Orleans consolidated line has been reorganized, and will run the following boats: Commonwealth, City of Baltimore, Natchez, John H. Dickey and Ames, John A. Scudder, Pauline Carroll, Susie Silver and Tom Jasper.

The season on the water continues brisk. The packets have all the business they can manage. The increase in travel on the slackwater has been immense. The line of steamers are put with great regularity. The hours of departure are 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Punctuality is the rule, not the exception, by this route.

Mr. Burns, of Burns & Melver, recently gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Shipping, and stated that his line (the Cunard) employed 6,000 men, and that the fleet consisted of forty-three steamers, of 90,000 tons and 15,000 horse power. Last year the Cunard company shipped and discharged 42,000 sailors.

The St. Louis *Globe* says: Business dull. Southern freight rates remain low. The line was engaging flour at fifteen cents per barrel to New Orleans; The competition is as warm as the weather, and profits are like butter in the sun. Rates per anchor to Vicksburg, fifteen cents per 100 pounds; flour, twenty-five cents per barrel.

Two steamers have recently been launched at Glasgow for the Lagrie line, named respectively Klopstock and Wieland. The latter is 375 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 32 feet depth. She will lay her upper decks in the saloon style, and is expected to be one of the fastest vessels afloat. Early in 1875 the Eagle line will have commenced weekly sailing between this port and Hamburg.

The National line steamer Canada carried to Europe last week 1,000 head of cattle, 300 head of sheep and 1,000 hogs. Each—sheep, 1 cwt; cattle, 8 cwt; hogs, 2 cwt. The freight on cattle and sheep is £5 per head, and on hogs £1 per head. The Inman & Guion line still has the declaration to shippers, "Our rate is 25 cents per barrel, or as low as any other line." The other line then made the bold stroke of fixing the rate as aforesaid, at 15 cents, and several hundred barrels were shipped yesterday at that figure. As this rate is far below the point where freight ceases to be profitable, it can but but a little while. The large line will hardly be compelled, we think, to fix its rate on Monday at 15 cents per barrel for a dollar. Captain Silver, of the Susie Silver, now loading at 15 cents per barrel, is full of grit. He remarked that he would rather die of apoplexy than consumption.

The Double Screw in Navigation.

The French steamship Washington, belonging to the General Transatlantic Steamship Company, which sailed for Brest and Havre on Saturday, is one of the finest steamers of the French company, but is not regularly employed on the New York and Havre line. Her regular route is from St. Nazaire to South American ports. Since her arrival, several days ago, the Washington has been undergoing repairs at one of the East river dry docks, and on account of a peculiarity in her construction, has attracted considerable attention among steamship owners and builders. This peculiarity, though by no means new, is yet rare. There are two distinct screws on the stern of the vessel. The only large ocean steamers built in this way which has ever entered New York are the Washington and the Lafayette, both belonging to the same company. The experiment is regarded as successful, though it is doubtful if the double screw can ever supersede the single propeller, which has almost driven the side-wheel out of use. The two screws of the Washington are of equal size, and are placed on either side the rudder at equal distances from the center. They are smaller than the single screw and weigh about four tons each. The principal advantage to be derived from the use of this double machinery is in case any portion of the machinery become disabled, there is still another wheel to drive the vessel forward. The wheels are driven by separate engines, and the machinery from each screw is entirely distinct from that of its neighbor throughout the vessel. Another advantage is the increased speed obtained, though this is not as marked as would at first seem natural. The steamer, on her trip to New York, however, made an excellent passage, and that, too, after one of her wheels was disabled. It is expected that she will make the return trip in nine days.—*Boston Advertiser.*

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

J Hayne, 3 cars sheep; J McDermott, 1,700 lbs old iron; Agnew & Son, 41 bxs glass, 25 bxs ₱ sacks, 2 bdls ₱ boards; 1 bdls sheep pelts; Finch, ₱ c w bbls; J S Dilworth & Co, 1 bag coffee, 1 bbl molasses; Spratt, J & C, 3 frames and seats, 3 poles, 3 bxs; A & D H Chambers, 3 bdls trimmings; Frazier, M & Co, 95 bdls paper; Charles Falk, 20 mint kegs; Meek & Crosby, 17 sacks; Straub & Gangwelsch, 16 cut kegs; Brandon & Peabody, 8 bxs tobacco; Ewart & Co, 1 box; Penfold, John Rota & Son, 1 ice box; Atwood, McCaffrey & Co, 1 steam pump; Cramer & Ingerson, 1 pkg herring; Commercial Paper Negotiated, 1 box b and s; Casey & F, 10 w bbls; McCandless & J, 1 rack shelves; J C O Donnell, 20 bbls flour; J Howard, 10 do; C F Vallowe, 1 car ice; Knox K & Co, 3 cars sand; Coleman & Mc, 1 car stone; Scobie H & S, 2 spermtors, 1 powers etc; J A Graff & S, 35 bbls eggs; W H Graff & McK, 2 c carboys; W Haslage & Co, 10 bbls flour; H H Loh & Co, 3 bbls eggs; J Liebler, 33 trunks; Cunningham & I, 2 bx f jars; W & D Rinehart, 59 tob stogs; Zug & Co, 5,000 lbs s iron; W C Childs & Co, 8 grate bars; Hill P & Co, 7 car shingles; H Cordier, 1 car bending; Marshall Bros, 2 bbls whisky; T F Kerr, 10 bbls liquor; Knox & O, 10 bxs cheese; J Friedstadmann, 2 bxs mdse; Commercial Pro Co, 50 bdles paper; H Kieber & Co, 1 organ; Thos Hare & Bros, 5 bxs ls wares; F H Fallon, 1 case mdse; Schriker & Schuman, 1 bx candy; case mdse; Schriker & Schuman, 1 bx candy; W B Junker, 1 bdl leather; T C Jenkins, 400 bbls flour; T W Jenkins, 400 do; Mahoney & L, 2 cars scrap steel; B H Voskamp & Co, 100 bbls flour; Dilbridge & Co, 275 pigs lead; F H Sergh, 1 car bending; Marshall Bros, 2 bbls whisky; T F Kerr, 10 bbls liquor; Knox & O, 10 bxs cheese; J Friedstadmann, 2 bxs mdse; Commercial Pro Co, 50 bdles paper; H Kieber & Co, 1 organ; Thos Hare & Bros, 5 bxs ls wares; F H Fallon, 1

CITY MATTERS.

The Assault on the Car Driver.

James Young, the principal in the outrageous assault upon John Cashmore, a car driver on the Central Passenger Railway, on the day of the orange parade, was arrested yesterday and held for a hearing before the Mayor on Wednesday next.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad.

James I. Bennett and Reuben Miller, Esq's. of the committee of creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, left last evening for Philadelphia for consultation with the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, regarding an arrangement for the security of the indebtedness of the former road.

Rowdies Arrested.

Andrew Patterson, Thomas Brawdy, Robert Breeze and Michael Dun, well known roughs were arrested last evening on Fifth avenue by Officer Speers and others. The parties belong to one of the windy gangs and were having things their own way for a time. Patterson severely injured Lieut. Smith at the corner of State alley by striking him with a boulder. It is to be hoped that all will be sent to Claremont to-day for the summer.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, reports 44 deaths in the city for the week ending July 18. The causes of death were as follows: Accident, 2; apoplexy, 1; cholera infantum, 14; consumption, 4; cholera morbus, 1; drowning, 1; inflammation of brain, 1; inanition, 1; mania a potu, 1; marasmus, 1; peritonitis, 1; scarlet fever, 2; scrofula, 1; still born, 5; teething, 2; typhoid fever, 1; unknown, 1. All were white. There were males 24, females 20. The ages were as follows: Under 1 year, 19; from 1 to 2, 13; from 2 to 10, 3; from 10 to 20, 2; from 20 to 30, 1; from 30 to 40, 1; from 40 to 50, 1; from 50 to 60, 2; from 60 to 70, 1; from 70 to 80, 1.

The Lutheran Conference.

Yesterday morning the Conference of the German Lutheran Synod of the Western States resumed its sessions on Eighteenth street, on the South Side.

The invitation for a general *colloquium* of all those Lutherans who recognized the unaltered Augsburg confession as their platform, was still under discussion. A vote was taken and the invitation was accepted.

The dissension of the different theses prepared was then gone into, and it will occupy the attention of the Conference until the final adjournment this evening.

Temperance Alliance Meeting.

Yesterday morning the Temperance Alliance held a regular weekly meeting at their rooms, corner of Sixth and Penn streets, Vice President Kirk presiding. The meeting opened with prayer by Dr. Fleming.

The committee appointed to prepare an appeal to all classes of people to use their influence in suppressing the use of intoxicating drinks, presented an amended report, including the liquor men in those to whom special appeals are made.

The report was adopted, and on motion of Mr. Ormond, the city press were requested to publish the appeal.

The Alliance then adjourned, and the meeting resolved itself into a Prohibition Executive Committee, when business was transacted was to add members to the different ward committees.

Libel Suits.

Suits for libel were commenced yesterday in the District Court by Hermann Hoge and Dietrich Schween against August Overbeck, Wm. Wessels, John Killan, Wm. Boeselmann and Heinrich Kattelman. A ball, the proceeds of which were for the benefit of Hermann Westerman, was held on June 22, at Masonic Hall. All the parties to these suits constitute the Committee of Arrangements. Subsequently the defendants had an advertisement published in the *Freiheit's Freund*, reporting that unjustifiably that the plaintiffs had embezzled the money they collected on that evening as part of the proceeds of the ball. The plaintiffs hold that the matter contained in the advertisement was false and that the publications were maliciously made, and calculated to do the plaintiffs an injury. A *capias* in each case was yesterday made returnable to the fourth Monday of July.

Death From Congestion of the Brain.

Coroner McCallin yesterday held an inquest over the body of Fredrick Aigner, who was found dead in his bed at his residence during the afternoon. Deceased was a salesman of tea for a Mr. Mooney, and boarded at Mrs. Anderson's, on Washington street near the grain elevators. He had been drinking, and on Sunday evening retired with his room mates. Monday morning he was found lying upon a lounge, but no attention was paid to him. Subsequently were aroused on finding him still in the same position in the afternoon, and upon examination it was ascertained that he was dead. Deceased was forty years of age, an Irishman, and had been in this country about eighteen months. He had a family in Ireland. Upon a superficial examination Dr. Foster testified that he had died from congestion of the brain, superinduced by excessive drinking. A verdict in accordance therewith was rendered.

Allegheny Board of Health.

The Board of Health of Allegheny held a regular meeting last evening chairman Price presiding.

The subject under consideration was the Butchers' Row region. The butchers' row sewer has heretofore been a source of great trouble. Offal from the slaughter houses on the Run accumulates in the sewer, and remains there until a freshet comes, and then the accumulation washes out at the mouth of the sewer and lodges on the bar in the river.

To obviate this it was decided to ask from Councils an appropriation of $200 to be taken from the Contingent Fund, for the purpose of building an "apron" about one hundred feet in length from the mouth of the sewer into the river. This would prevent the refuse from the sewer across the bar into the stream.

An ordinance was prepared to be presented at the next Councils, providing for the passing that the proprietor of slaughter houses shall place gratings over the openings into the sewer on their premises, thereby preventing most of the offal passing into the sewer.

An article of agreement was prepared, to be presented to all the butchers and proprietors of rendering establishments, &c., on the Run for their signatures. By this article the signers agree to leave their present locations at the expiration of their present term (about sixteen months hence), and remove to some place outside the city limits. Those who sign the article are to be permitted to remain where they are until their term expires; those who refuse to sign are to be proceeded against at once for maintaining nuisances.

The Board adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A STATED meeting of Allegheny Councils will be held on Thursday evening.

JAMES MCKAIN of Mt. Washington has been held to bail by Alderman Black to answer a charge of desertion preferred by his wife.

ON FRIDAY evening next the Great Western Band is to give a grand open air concert in the West Park, probably, under the auspices of the Citizens' Committee.

MESSRS. NICOLS & MILLS are charged before the Mayor with keeping a ferocious dog, on oath of Andrew Kramer. It is alleged that the animal bit a little child of the prosecutor.

WHO has authority to grant permits to be taken to decipher "Lyon, Shorb & Co." out of "Deen, Short & Co." A Philadelphia paper, aided by the telegraph, got the names into that snarl.

ON SUNDAY a man named Patton was thrown from a buggy on Wiebdidle avenue and had his limb broken. It is thought that he cannot recover. He is a gardener employed by Dr. Gross.

YESTERDAY the will of Mr. Angelina Shannon was admitted to probate. All her property is left to her daughter, Mary E. Shannon, whom she appoints executrix. The instrument is dated September 6, 1872.

THE South Side Postoffice is to be discontinued about September 1st, and ten carriers be placed on duty in the South Side wards. After that time letters should be addressed "Pittsburgh, South Side."

THIS evening there will be a joint meeting at the Thirteenth ward school house, of the citizens and school directors of the ward, at which the matter of contracts made by the directors, will be considered.

THE corner stone of the First Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Homestead, was laid with appropriate ceremonies on Sunday. The address was delivered by Dr. Pressel, Dr. Passavant of this city. The corner stone was laid by Dr. Medtlander.

AS OFFICER of the Poor Board was yesterday sent to the destitute and unhappy district of Allegheny whose condition we noticed yesterday, and the remainder of the family were taken under the care of the Board of Guardians and their wants provided for.

ON ACCOUNT of the absence from the city at present of many singers whom it is desired to have at the Liberty Allegheny Relief Concert, it has been decided to postpone that entertainment for a time. The concert will probably take place in August.

A YOUNG man was killed at Burgettstown on Sunday, while trying to get upon a moving freight train on the Pittsburgh Railroad. He slipped and fell under the wheels, and was instantly killed. We understand that the deceased was about to be married to a young lady living near this city.

A MAN whose name we did not known met with a fatal accident at Dinsmore station, on the Panhandle Railroad, on Sunday morning. He attempted to get upon a train, paying passenger train, slipped, fell under the wheels, and had both his legs cut off. Every attention was paid him, but he died in about two hours.

THE mortality among the dogs of Allegheny is very great, especially in the Ninth ward, and the health officials are about all they can do to keep the streets clear of the dead bodies of the animals and get a little data on the causes of the dogs valve them, that it is stated in positive terms, that a dog with a muzzle on has not been seen in Allegheny this summer.

LAST night, at about midnight, Officer Speedy brought to the Central Station House, from Grant street, two negroes. One a fellow named John Davis, who was considerably cut about the head. Davis, who had indulged in rather more liquor than was quite good for him, stated that he fell out of a car, and so received his injuries. He is not much hurt.

ON SUNDAY the oil and grease manufactory of Mr. Wm. Smith, in Sharpsburg, caught fire and was destroyed. The loss was about $2,000, on which there was no insurance. At about the same hour the saw mill of Messrs. Sedwick & Co., at the mouth of Pine Creek, was also destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity of lumber. The loss is insured for about $1,000. It is supposed that both fires were of incendiary origin.

ON SUNDAY evening David Evans and Miss Barbara Feeney of the South Side, were riding in the vicinity of Six Mile Ferry, when the horse ran away and threw the buggy down a steep embankment. Both the occupants of the buggy were seriously hurt, the lady unconsciously so. Jacob Voelker & Son, of Carson street, own the horse and buggy, and yesterday made information before Alderman Hoeveler charging Evans with misdemeanor under the livery stable act. A warrant was issued.

IS A very short time the excursion passengers desiring to take trains at the Union Depot will be obliged to show their tickets before they pass from the building to the "back platform." A high fence with a gate in it, has been placed at the back of the building, and to get past the platform, passengers must pass through the gate. The gate an official will be stationed, and to this official tickets must be exhibited. Passengers arriving on any of the trains, will have to leave the platform by the Liberty street gate.

MISS JANE BARCLAY, residing near Irwin's Station, appeared at the Mayor's office yesterday and identified the twenty dollars alleged to have been stolen from the Union Depot recently by James O'Leary. One of the trunks belongs to the lady mentioned, and the other to her cousin, Jemima Barclay, and they claimed clothing to the value of $300. Miss Barclay made the information against O'Leary with the larceny. A commitment was lodged with the larceny. A commitment was lodged with the jailer.

YESTERDAY morning early officers Grady and Mullen, on duty in the Thirty-seventh ward, arrested James Lucas, Frank Hall and Wm. Snyder, as they saw coming out of the stable on Mr. E. Beatty's premises. The men stable on Mr. E. Beatty's premises. The men were locked up, and in the absence of an information, Deputy Mayor Irwin fined them $25 each. Snyder paid the fine, but the other two were sent to the Workhouse for thirty days each. Mr. Beatty subsequently came before Acting Mayor McMasters and made information against the prisoners for entering his building with felonious intent. A warrant was issued for Snyder and the others will have a hearing when their Workhouse term expires.

THE HOMICIDE.

THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

Testimony of Witnesses of the Shooting.

A Missing Italian Likely the Perpetrator.

A Chance for the Police Detectives to Do Something—The Inquest Adjourned.

Coroner McCallin yesterday opened the investigation, before a jury, into the circumstances of the death of John McElliott, the locomotive fireman, who was shot in the Ninth ward, on Sunday evening. All of the witnesses of the deed that could be procurred, were examined, and, as will appear from their testimony published below, it is likely that the perpetrator is an Italian named Bazzanella, a boarder at the house where he has died with a companion. The chief of police was present at the opening of the investigation, but did not remain long enough to learn any clue by which to follow up the murderer. The jury, after hearing all the testimony at hand, upon consultation, decided to adjourn until Thursday.

Following is the testimony elicited:

MRS. Alice Scott sworn—Know nothing about the murder; was in the house; Bazzanella been out on an errand; at six o'clock there was trouble at the house; two men were wanted in; Mrs. Gilloz barred the doorway; after supper, when I went for yeast, there was no one there but our boarders; I am employed at Bussman's as sewing girl; was at the house after the shooting; these parties, Frenchmen, were the ones at the house before supper; don't know all the boarders at the house, there were no blows struck before supper, that I saw.

THE VISITS OF DECEASED.

Josephine Gilloz sworn—Was at the house when the trouble occurred; it started in the hall; the man who was shot was there, and two Italians were there; I tried to keep peace; the man that was shot insulted me by swearing and cursing; he then went away; this was before supper; afterwards he returned with others when I was at the door; he said to his friends "let us go in and raise hell!" I tried to keep him out; my husband then came and I took hold of him; the man called my husband a ——a of a b——h, and asked him out to fight; I saw the

FLASH OF THE PISTOL;

there was a crowd there and one or two men were between my husband and I and the man when he was shot; think the deceased was in liquor; did not see him drink in our house; my husband never carried a revolver; the deceased is my brother-in-law; when shot; the shot came from the pavement also; my husband and I were in the door way; I can swear that neither my husband nor myself had any revolver; my husband was not outside the hall; the deceased's name is Bazzanella; was on the pavement to one side of the door; there were others in the hall besides ourselves; there are quite a number of boarders there; deceased was in such a way as I could see him by leaning my head; he was leaning sideways, facing the door while I was standing sideways, holding my husband's hand; the deceased had his hand up to his right hip.

BEER REFUSED THE VISITORS.

Frank Green, sworn—Was outside the house sitting at a chair in the afternoon; when deceased and three soldiers came there and had some words with two Italians there; they refused after words with quarrel; I refused and it was proposed to get a beer; Mrs. Gilloz declined to furnish them; deceased faced the man on the pavement with his hands towards his pocket; I saw a flash near deceased, and heard a report; when I saw that there were two other men near; did not know any of them; the deceased fell; I ran to the door and met the door than squarely front; the two men one of whom ran away after the shot, were standing near the door when I reached it.

A PASSER BY SEES THE SHOOTING.

Mr. McNamee sworn—Was passing near the house at the time of the occurrence; a woman with a child in her arms, tried to prevent the men from coming in; the man who was shot said he had been in during the afternoon and had been put out and wanted in again, or he would give trouble; soon after he appeared to be talking to a man on the pavement; I was going and I called him out; in a few minutes saw a man standing on the pavement present a pistol and fire; saw the deceased put his head away; he was a short thick man with his shirt sleeves up; the man who was standing next to the building and at about the middle of it; he was a thick set man, with full face and the shot was fired at the time deceased, undressing some one in the hallway, said: "Come out, come out!" I could not see any one in the hallway, but the voice appeared to be a woman's; when Mrs. Gilloz was at the door with her baby, saw the two men, one of whom was deceased come up, and were refused admittance by Mrs. G.; Mr. G. came into the house; he had his wife with him; I went out on an errand; at six o'clock there was trouble at the house; two men were wanted in; Mrs. Gilloz barred the doorway; after supper, when I went for yeast, there was no one there but our boarders; I am employed at Bussman's as sewing girl; was at the house after the shooting; these parties, Frenchmen, were the ones at the house before supper; don't know all the boarders at the house, there were no blows struck before supper, that I saw.

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